The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ₩ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXIV. | MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1848. | No. 3608 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS, For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

THE MAITLAND, THIS EVENING, at Six.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 9218

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner MARY ANN will commence to receive cargo This Day, Monday, at the Union Wharf.

9214 WILLIAM DALTON.

FIRST VESSEL FOR WIDE BAY.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well - known brigantine GLENDUART is now receiving cargo, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Albion Wharf.

RICHARD DAY,
8974 Master and Agent.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well known favourite WILL WATCH, is detained at the request of passengers, (and will receive cargo) until noon on Tuesday, the 12th instant. This vessel's cabin is beautifully fitted, and is well found.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Stanes, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
9126 489, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE BRIGANTINE MUNFORD, 168 tons, John Hayle, Commander, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, the 12th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

G. THORNE AND CO.,
7, Jamison-street.

A carpenter and four seamen wanted. 9138

FOR STEERAGE PASSAGE ONLY.

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE brig PALMYRA will be detained until Tuesday. She has room for three steerage passengers.

Apply to Captain Lindsey, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
December 9. 9185

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE noted Clipper PHANTOM, 260 tons, Captain Henry Thos. Fox, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9187 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE CUTTER CATHERINE, 40 tons, Morgen, master, will run as a regular trader between Sydney and Twofold Bay. For freight or passage apply to the *master, on board, at the Gas Wharf*; or at Mr. FAWCETT's Office, George street; she will clear out on *the 15th instant.* 9220

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND,

A REGULAR TRADER,

THE fine schooner CHEERFUL, Philip Jones, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. Shippers are requested to send down the remainder of their goods as soon as possible. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

A jolly-boat wanted, about 17 feet in length, apply on board. 8470

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

TO SAIL FROM NEWCASTLE.

THE FINE SHIP GENERAL HEWITT, 1134 tons, John Gatenby, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. For passage only, having superb accommodation, apply to CAPTAIN GATENBY, on board; Mr. NICHOLSON, Maitland; or to

GEORGE THORNTON,
9045 Custom House.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE ship THOMAS FIELDEN, burthen, 500 tons, Robert Huntriss, commander. For freight of light goods only, or for cabin passage, the accommodations being very superior, apply to Captain HUNTRISS, on board, at the Patent Slip; or at

9112 Messrs. F. MITCHELL AND CO.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine new Brig LOUIS & MIRIAM, 150 tons, Captain Pilfold, having most of her cargo on board, will clear at the Customs on Wednesday next, and sail the following day.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, at the Circular Quay; or to

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature, on or before Thursday, the 14th instant. 9184

FIRST VESSEL

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,

THE well known schooner HARLEQUIN, Price, master, will have despatch. Shippers are requested to send down the remainder of their goods as soon as possible. For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
8469 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE new Brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, 150 tons burthen, T. Tinley, master. This remarkably fine new clipper-built vessel will have immediate dispatch, and having good accommodations, affords a desirable opportunity *for passengers*. For freight or passage, apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

GEORGE THORNE AND CO.,
8055 7, Jamison-street

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE fine teak-built brigantine ANTARES, 150 tons, Captain Thomas Kyle, will be dispatched on the 15th instant, the greater portion of her cargo being engaged and ready for shipment.

For light freight only, or passage, apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Spring-street,
December 4. 9765

FOR THE MAURITIUS VIA ADELAIDE AND SWAN RIVER,

THE fine first-class barque FANNY FISHER, 257 tons, Charles Harrold, Commander, will have quick despatch. Her sailing qualities are too well known to require comment—her accommodation for passengers are very superior. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street,
Nearly opposite the Barracks.
December 1. 8679

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1849.

THE fine A1 barque HAMLET, 420 tons register, Captain Wilson. This old established trader is now ready to receive cargo. The accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers are very superior. For freight or passage apply to Captain Wilson, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, December 9. 9121

FOR LONDON.

THE new Clyde-built ship ISABELLA HERCUS, A1 for thirteen years, 618 tons, P. Houston, commander, has a great portion of her cargo engaged, and will sail about 20th January. Has superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or to
9186 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

(FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.)

THE new frigate-built ship WATERLOO, A 1 for thirteen years (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons), burthen per register, 1000 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, HENRY NEATBY (late of the Agincourt), Commander, will sail in all January next.

This fine vessel having been built and fitted up specially for a passenger ship, is replete with every convenience to ensure comfort; her great height between decks, her spacious and lofty state rooms, and her whole internal arrangements render her a most splendid conveyance for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Carries a surgeon.

For plans of cabins, or for freight and passage, apply to THACKER AND Co., DONALDSON AND Co., or to SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Spring-street.

Sydney, November, 1848. 7249

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class British-built ship TRAFALGAR, Walter Wright, Commander, 528 tons register. Is now taking in cargo at Buchanan's Wharf, and will sail in all January. Has excellent cabin accommodations, and will take a limited number of steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

J. B. METCALFE;
OR TO
ROBERT HOW AND CO.
December 2. 8720

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine teak-built barque WOODLARK A1, 237 tons, John Bloomfield, Commander, has all her dead weight on board, and now ready to receive wool.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
or, to
THACKER AND CO.,
6743 Fort-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine British-built barque GLOBE, (now on her first voyage), John Liddell, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to LYALL, SCOTT, and Co.; or to

BROWN AND CO.
November 24. 8203

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE superior fast-sailing schooner SARAH ANN, Captain Dunnett, 184 tons burthen. Apply to

9017 M. E. MURNIN.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 20th September. 4766

REDUCED FARES TO PYRMONT.

THE public are informed that the fare for crossing from the Market Wharf to Pyrmont is reduced from this date to one penny each person.

December 8. 9144

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

MACQUARIE-PLACE.

APPLICATIONS for Insurances wil be received daily, from ten to four o'clock.

JOHN B. METCALFE,
Ship and Insurance Broker

THE SYDNEY TRAMROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE—NO. 247, ELIZABETH-STREET, SYDNEY.

APPLICATIONS for shares may be made personally, daily, between the hours of nine and five o'clock. Blank forms of applications will be transmitted by post, if requested.

The managing sub-committee meet weekly.

Railway Office, December 7. 9060

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the proprietors of stock in this Bank will be held at the Banking house, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in the room of John Rose Holden, William Charles Wentworth, Robert Fitzgerald, and Robert Campbell, tertius, Esquires, who retire by rotation; and in the room of William Salmon Deloitte, Esq., resigned. Also for the purpose of transacting such general business as may then be brought forward.

J. BLACK,
Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, November 28. 8521

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Dividend of three per cent. declared on the shares of this Bank at the annual general meeting of proprietors, held in London on the 17th July last, will be payable to the colonial shareholders on and after Tuesday, the 12th instant,

J. C. M'LAREN,
Inspector.
December 9 9196

SYDNEY BRANCH.

OF THE

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SUN COURT, CORNHILL; AND NO. 16, PALL MALL, LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships building and repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from loss or damage by Fire.

Subscribed and invested Capital.

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that by recently received letters from the Court of Directors, London, they are enabled to reduce the rates of Insurance hitherto charged, and adopt the following

SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

FIRST CLASS RISKS.

	Per cent. per annum. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, covered with slate, tile, or metal, detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	7 6
Buildings constructed and covered as above but joined to other buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other buildings of inferior construction	12 6
SECOND CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	12 6
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	15 0
THIRD CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other building	17 6
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	20 0

They are likewise authorised to grant Policies on ships building, in harbour, repairing, &c.

SCALE OF PREMIUMS ON SHIPS LYING IN HARBOUR.

	With a warranty not to repair. Per cent. s. d.	With liberty to repair. Per cent. s. d.	Building. Per cent. s. d.
12 Months, at	10 0	at 15 0	at 21 0
6 Ditto, at	7 6	at 10 6	at 15 0
3 Ditto, at	5 0	at 7 6	at 10 6

Persons insuring in the Imperial Insurance Company, enjoy the following important advantages:—

1. PERFECT SECURITY.—The large amount of the *paid up* and *invested* Capital of the Company, (upwards of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING,) the wealth and respectability of its Shareholders, afford the most perfect guarantee to the public of its stability.

2. VALID POLICIES.—In order to give the most perfect guaranty to the public of the validity of policies granted by the Sydney Branch, the Agents are enabled to state that they are now in possession of special powers from the London Directors, to affix to each policy the names of any three of their number (to be selected by the assured); which number is binding on the Company under the Deed of Settlement: thus making the policies issued here as valid and effectual as if granted at the Head Office in London.

3. PROMPT ADJUSTMENT OF LOSSES.—The Agents being fully authorised and instructed to that effect, all losses arising under their policies will be promptly adjusted and paid in Sydney.

4. LOSSES BY LIGHTNING MADE GOOD.—See No. 3 of the printed Conditions of Insurance.

MEMO.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached, or separated by proper party walls from other buildings, will be deemed 1st and 2nd class, though not in all respects constructed according to the Building Act.

Goods deposited in the above, and not being hazardous, will be insured at the same rate as the buildings.

Hazardous, and all other *Risks* not comprised in the above, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.—Such as cotton, flax, hemp, oil, rosin, saltpetre, spirits, tallow, tar, and turpentine.

HAZARDOUS TRADES.—Bread and biscuit bakers, carpenters, chemists, coachmakers, coopers, distillers, liquor and spirit shops, oilmen, printers, ship and boat builders, and the like.

For further particulars apply to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney, October 20. 6225

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT two-spring Gig (new). Also, a second hand cab phaeton.

To be seen at WILKINSON'S, (late Allan's) Coach Factory, Druitt-street. 9193

BONA FIDE SALE OF DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, SLOPS, &c.

NOT ABOUT TO RELINQUISH BUSINESS.

ANY ARTICLE IN THE STOCK CAN BE PURCHASED AT

COST PRICE!

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to apprise their numerous friends and the public generally, that in order to make room for large shipments of goods daily expected, they have resolved to sell any article in their stock at

COST PRICE.

As the sale will last but

ONE MONTH,

intending purchasers are earnestly solicited to pay an early visit, the proprietors being convinced that a personal inspection will do more to convince the public of the genuineness of

THEIR SALE

than any quotations of prices.

OBSERVE—

COBDEN HOUSE,
9177 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

SLOPS.

G. CHISHOLM has received by the late arrivals, and just opened—

Five cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
Two bales blue serge shirts
Two best heavy Scotch twilled ditto
One ditto duck trousers
One ditto frocks

With a complete assortment of blankets, rugs, ticks, osnaburghs, regatta and white shirts, lambs-wool, merino, and cotton drawers and shirts, and other goods suitable for settlers and country storekeepers; all which he is determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the colony.

283, Pitt-street. 9179

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

CLASS NO. 1.

THE Members of the Society are requested to take notice, that on Monday, This Day, the 11th December instant, the Chairman and Directors will offer for sale, at the office of the Society, at 5 o'clock P.M. precisely,

A SECOND ADVANCE OF

£500,

At which sale any person not having already joined the society, may bid for a right of advance, and, on being declared the purchaser, become a member by complying with the Rules.

CLASSES NO. 1 AND NO. 2.

A Director will be in attendance on the same afternoon, for the issue of New Shares from 4 till 5 o'clock, in accordance with the notice to that effect already given, between which hours arrears of monthly subscriptions with the fines may be paid up.

A LIST OF ARREARS

to the 31st December, is ordered to be stated, members are, therefore, respectfully requested to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them on the next and two following Mondays, to pay their arrears, previous to the termination of the month.

CHARLES LOWE,
Secretary.
9038

No. 48-462.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, November 27, 1848.

LETTING OF PROPERTIES BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, FOR THE YEAR 1849,

AND THE UPSET PRICE THEREOF.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the (11th) eleventh day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the undermentioned properties, belonging to the Corporation, will be let by public auction, at the Town Hall, York-street, for twelve months from 1st January to 31st December, 1849, both days inclusive, subject to the Rules, Regulations, and By-Laws of the City Council. The following will be the upset prices of the different lots:

Lot 1. The George-street Markets. Upset price £1500
,, 2. The Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets. Upset price £400
,, 3. Market Wharf, section No. 1. Upset price £15
,, 4. Market Wharf, section No. 2. Upset price £10
,, 5. Market Wharf, section No. 3. Upset price £10
,, 6. Land adjoining Market Wharf, section No. 4. Upset price £15
,, 7. Land adjoining Market Wharf, section No. 5. Upset price £15
,, 8. Land adjoining Market Wharf, section No 6. Upset price £25
,, 9. The Fountain, Hyde Park. Upset price £150
,, 10. The Fountain, H.M. Dock Yard. Upset price £100
,, 11. The Fountain, Soldiers' Point. Upset price £70

The Lessees must each be prepared with two good and sufficient sureties to enter into a Bond for the due fulfilment of their engagements on the fall of the hammer.

Particulars may be obtained, and the terms and conditions of sale may be seen at this office.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

JOHN RAE,
9111 Town Clerk.

MOLONG MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in the above company, will be held at their office, Spring-street, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2nd January, 1849, being the first Tuesday of the month.

GOTHER K. MANN.
8855 Secretary.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE members are informed that a Lecture on Botany will be delivered on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, by Charles Moore, Esq.

The lecture will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

Each member will have the privilege of introducing two ladies to the Theatre.

9169 By order of the Committee.

DENTAL CABINET.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to supply the deficiencies of Teeth, from one to a complete set, embracing all the latest Parisian improvements. Also, artificial palates on his own principle. Children's teeth regulated, teeth extracted, cleansed and stopped with pure gold. Relief for the teeth-ache and soothing syrup for infants' teething, sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

☞ 220, Elizabeth-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street.

November 19. 7958

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!

CIRCULAR QUAY HOTEL,

CIRCULAR QUAY.

GEORGE CLARK,

Late of the General Washington, George-street; but now of the

CIRCULAR QUAY HOTEL,

BEGS to acquaint his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has become the purchaser of, and has had fitted up in a spacious room, at this very commodious house, the last newly imported Billiard Table, manufactured by that celebrated maker, Thurston, which has all the last patent improvements and additions. An efficient attendant upon the room has also been selected, and an inspection to view this splendid piece of workmanship is respectfully solicited from any gentleman desirous of gratifying his curiosity.

9163 GEORGE CLARK.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,

CORNER OF CLARENCE AND ERSKINE-STREETS.

A. J. LEVY begs to apprise his friends and the public in general, that he has received direct from London, a supply of wines and spirits of the best brands, which he intends selling at such low prices as will defy competition.

A. J. L. assures the public that this is no Puff; that he must sell to make room for arrivals daily expected; and further begs to inform them that his Saloon has been redecorated, which he flatters himself is as handsome as any in the colony; he will let the same for weddings, balls, concerts, &c., on moderate terms.

Weddings and dinners got up in the best style, and on the shortest notice.

Families and parties will find their advantage by procuring their supply at

9174 SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

CITY DEPOT.

480, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS.

HENRY FISHER respectfully informs the public that every article in the

WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE,

Sugar, Tea, Rice, Salt, and all kinds of country supplies, can be had at the lowest possible price for

CASH, AND CASH ONLY.

He confidently solicits a call from those who have the CASH to pay for their supplies.

OBSERVE—

HENRY FISHER,
Opposite the Barracks,
480, George-street.
November 30, [illegible]

SALES OF WOOL BY AUCTION.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON begs to announce that he is prepared to receive and store until time of sale such Wool with which he may be favoured for sale by auction at the current rate of commission of

ONE PER CENT.,

and also to make cash advances thereon if necessary.

Mr. S. will furthermore undertake the purchase of supplies at the lowest market rate at a commission 2½ per cent. 9226

WOOL SALES OF THE SEASON.

MR. STUBBS begs to inform his Friends, and Settlers generally, that he is now prepared

TO RECEIVE AND CAREFULLY STORE,

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS,

AND OTHER PRODUCE,

INTENDED FOR SALE AT HIS MART, KING-STREET.

☞ COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.

Sales on any day required. 8140

STEAMING AND BOILING DOWN.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has now on hand steam boilers, steam vats, and all the apparatus requisite for steaming and boiling down, made in the best style of workmanship, and from materials imported by himself, which enables him to dispose of them on very moderate terms.

Also, cast-iron boiling-down pots, 200 gallons and upwards, at (10d.) ten-pence per gallon, imperial measure.

P. N. RUSSELL,
8938 Sydney Foundry.

TO SQUATTERS ON THE THE MANEROO, AND THE NEIGHBOURING STATIONS.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to state that I shall be prepared by the latter end of February next, to boil down any quantity of stock that may be sent for that purpose, at my station Pambula, at the usual terms: and I trust that from the experience I have had, and the arrangements made for the purpose of convenience and despatch I shall be able to give perfect satisfaction.

WILLIAM HIBBURD.
Pambula, November 22. 8504

CURES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE following extraordinary Cures are authenticated by Mr. John Stephens, of Adelaide, the respectable proprietor of the *Adelaide Observer* and *South Australian Register*, and have been published in his papers:—

George Muncton, a settler in the bush, who had been suffering for four months with a swollen leg, and in such pain as to deprive him of sleep, was recommended to try Holloway's Pills, at the same time using the Ointment, as directed. In the course of a fortnight, the cure was so far effected as to permit him, on the 7th October, to walk into Adelaide without pain, a distance of twenty miles, to give us this statement for the information and benefit of his fellow-creatures.

November 2nd, 1847.

Mrs. Elisabeth Harker, of Willunga, who had been nearly thirty years a sufferer from an ulcerated leg, produced by a blow, was induced to try Holloway's Ointment in conjunction with his Pills. A small box of each was purchased, and before the whole was used the leg was perfectly healed, leaving scarcely any trace of a wound, which had defied the skill of several practitioners both in England and this colony.

The above cases attested, 2nd November, 1847, by

JOHN STEPHENS,
Hindley-street,
Wholesale Agent for Adelaide.

These truly invaluable Medicines can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London, and of

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Port Phillip, and New Zealand.
78, King-street, Sydney.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the Guidance of Patients in every Disorder, are affixed to each Box.

SUB-AGENTS

Of whom only the medicines may be purchased, with confidence that they are genuine.

Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist. Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, 3, Campbell-street; Mr. J. Armstrong, surgeon, 343, George-street, opposite the Police Office; Mr. J. P. Davies, Little Bee Hive, Brickfield-hill
Parramatta—Mr. Rowling, chemist, Church-street; Mr. Walker, Church-street
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. Joseph J. Harpur, postmaster
Wollongong—Mr. Thos. W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster
Twofold Bay—Mr. Covington, storekeeper, Pambula; Mr. J. Roberts, storekeeper, Eden
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliam, postmaster
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Allen
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam Mills store
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neill, storekeeper
Campbelltown—Mr. Bursill, storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Carcoar and Canowindra — Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper
Molong—J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Mudgee—Mr. T. L'Estrange, Welcome Inn
Wellington—J. Drew and Co., post office
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper; Mr. Davis, Australian store; Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, Argyle store
Queanbeyan—Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, storekeepers; Mr. Meyer, storekeeper
Yass—Myers and Alexander, storekeepers
Gundagai—Mr. Mate, storekeeper, Umuttbee; Robert Davison and Co.
Scone—Messrs. Cohen and Co., storekeepers
West Maitland — Mr. F. Lawson, Hunter-street; Mr. Pinhey, chemist, High-street
East Maitland—Mr. C. S. Pitt, storekeeper
Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keefe, near Steam Wharf
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster
Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. J. R. Houlding, steam mills
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, storekeeper
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Murrurundi—Messrs. Thomas Loxton and Co., storekeepers
Heydonton—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper
Peel's River—Mr. L. W. Levy, Tamworth
Armidale—M. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster
M'Leay River—Ellis and Benjamin, storekeepers
Moreton Bay—Mr. G. Harris, South Brisbane
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davison, storekeeper
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper
Ipswich—Mr. William Kavanagh, storekeeper
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, postmaster.
Berrima—Mr. Wm. Gilbert, lockup-keeper, Bargo
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, storekeeper

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3828

ECONOMICAL AND UNIVERSAL COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has received by late arrivals, a large quantity of materials for the manufacture of the above stoves, and is now enabled to make a considerable reduction in price of the same. A number of various sizes on hand to be seen at the Foundry.

P. N. RUSSELL,
[illegible] Sydney Foundry.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

IN consequence of SPURIOUS articles, called SEIDLITZ POWDERS, being hawked about and sold as genuine, the undersigned has been induced, at a SACRIFICE, to reduce the price of his GENUINE SEIDLITZ POWDERS to ONE SHILLING PER BOX. A single trial of which will satisfy the most SCEPTICAL of their SUPERIORITY.

Allowances made to WHOLESALE purchasers,

A. FOSS,
Dispensing Chemist, &c.,
8829 313, Pitt-street North.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE.

J. MILES has the pleasure to inform his customers and the public, that having opened the large stock of Goods, ex Catherine Jamieson, he is prepared to supply them with the best description of articles ever imported, at prices lower than any house in Sydney, amongst which will be found a general assortment of—

Hollow-ware, frying pans
Camp ovens, pots
Cart boxes, chains, traces, &c.
Brushware, cutlery
Smiths' and house bellows
Fenders and fire irons
Nails of all kinds
Scotch and other T hinges
Cast and brass butts
Locks—rim, pad, and chest
Tools, a great variety
Gunpowder, shot, and caps
Bar and rod iron, &c., &c.

Birmingham House,
Furnishing and General Ironmongery Stores,
9146 247, Brickfield Hill.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

EXTENSIVE additions have lately been received by the undersigned, to his stock of British and Foreign fancy articles and children's toys, which will be sold off at the lowest remunerative charges, to make room for other goods expected. A few enumerations are subjoined:—

Rocking horses, of various sizes, made of well-seasoned materials, and of the best workmanship
Noah's arks, of the largest size, containing 300 beasts as big as living rats
Dolls houses, which a dwarf might live in
Magnetic ships of war—Sydney at present being destitute of maritime protection!
Shoemakers that stitch by clockwork
Boys' tool chests, with serviceable steel tools
Toy pianofortes, from eight to fifteen ivory keys
Tea and dinner services, China, and earthenware glass, wood, pewter and tin, about 20 varieties
Panoramas and theatres
Magic lanterns, German and English
An indescribable variety of German paper toys
Several dray loads of chip box toys
Chests of drawers
Percussion guns and steel swords
Dissected maps and pictures, tennis balls, whips, windmills, drummers, Jews' harps, kitchens, skittles, kaleidoscopes, drums, ships, barking dogs, harlequins, stables, humming tops, building bricks, fifes, violins, horses, sheep, cows, cats, monkeys, and horse soldiers
All kinds of dolls
An immense assortment of other children's toys, of the best description
ACCORDIONS—a splendid selection
Turkey sponge and pomatum jars
Rosewood work boxes, an extensive assortment
Gentlemen's portable desks
WORKTABLES, rosewood, and very handsome Chinese
Ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases
China scent bottles
Tortoiseshell and ivory combs
Cloth, hat, crumb, hair, shaving, nail, and tooth brushes
Alabaster jewel boxes, and silver wire purses
Silk and steel bead purses
French and Chinese fans
Mathematical instruments, Gunter's scales and parallel rules
Ivory, bone, and wood chessmen
Fencing foils and masks
FANCY BASKETS, a large and well assorted stock
CHINA VASES, very large and handsome
Ladies' companions and card cases
CHINA TEA SERVICES, full size
Carpet bags
Violins and horns
China plates, trays, and match cups
Chess and backgammon boards
CRICKET BATS AND BALLS
Silver and pearl thimbles
Steel tweezers, key rings, pocket corkscrews, motto seals, purse fittings, gold, silver, and steel beads, knitting pins and crotchet needles
Ivory pocket rules, measuring tapes, ivory tablets, alphabet boxes, ivory and India rubber gum rings, and fancy pin baskets
FIREWORKS
China egg cups, a good variety
Tunbridge and metal shaving boxes
Pope Joan, cribbage, fox and goose, and game of the mill boards
VIOLIN STRINGS
Dominoes and playing cards.

HENRY PARKES,
Fancyware Depôt, Hunter-street,
8851 Right hand from George-street.

AMERICAN GOODS,

EX ROBERT PULSFORD.

ROCKING CHAIRS, 14s. each
Painted pails, 2s. each
Painted tubs, 3 to the nest, 30s.
Warranted clocks, brass works, 30s.
Corn brooms, 1s. 3d. each
Painted chairs, 60s. per dozen
Clothes pegs, 6 dozen for 2s.

Dissected maps of different countries, 4s. each
Mitchell's selected M barrel pens, in half gross boxes, at 3s. 6d. per box
Hardwidge's superior "Queen's" needles
Morocco leather card cases, from 1s. each
Wax Vesta matches, 3d., 4d., and 6d. a box

Parlour fenders, from 7s. 6d. each
Sets fire-irons, 7s. 6d.
Hearth brooms, 1s. 6d.
Door scrapers, from 2s. each
Japanned tea trays, 3s. each
IRON BEDSTEADS of all sizes
Hair and flax mattresses

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLAND TRADE,

Blued American wedge axes
Falling axes
Handled tomahawks
Now on sale at

R. NOTT'S,
General Ironmongery Stores,
522, George-street,
Opposite the Old Treasury.
N.B.—BATHS on sale or hire. 7177

TO TRADERS TO THE ISLANDS.

ON SALE by the undersigned—

BEADS
AXES
ADZES
TOMAHAWKS.
Also,

Some newly invented excellent Gold and Silver COMPASS Watches.

THOMAS SMITH AND SONS,
9192 Corner of Jamison-street.

EX ST. GEORGE.

ON SALE. — TURPENTINE, 3-gallon tins

Also,

Sheet Lead, 3½ lb., 4 lb., 4½ lb., and 5 lb.

GEORGE REES,
Macquarie-place,
December 11. [illegible]

SELTER'S WATER,

(IN ENGLAND CALLED SELTZER WATER.)

THE undersigned, sole agents for the Australian colonies, for the sale of the *genuine* Selter's Water, beg to announce the receipt, direct from the patentees in England, Messrs. J. P. Betts, Jun., and Co., Smithfield Bars, a supply for the present season, consisting of—

Quarts, in three dozen casks
Pints, in five ditto ditto

Secured by the patent capsule, and bearing the arms of the house of Nassau.

No other is genuine.

EDWARD YOUNGMAN AND CO.
7 Hunter-street, December 7. 9057

ALE AND STOUT.

ON Sale by the undersigned, Ale and Porter, solid and bottled, of late importations, of excellent quality, and at low prices.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6941 Sussex-street.

SUGAR AND RUM.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s Stores, the cargo of Sugar, Rum, and Rattans, ex Kadree, from Penang—of superior qualities.

Campbell's Wharf, November 27. 8379

KANGAROO SKINS.

AS these are the only lot of good Skins in the market, an early call is necessary.

THOMAS HOPKINS,
9105 78, King-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, &c.

THIRTY-FIVE PACKAGES SLOPS, DRAPERY, BLACK GIMPS, FRINGES, AND FANCY GOODS.

MR. J. RICKARDS

HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, At 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned assortment of Slops, Linen and Woollen Drapery, Black Gimps and Fringes, and useful Fancy Goods:—

2 Bales heavy striped Florentine
2 Bales fancy regatta shirtings
2 Bales 27-inch striped cotton ticks
1 Case 36-inch longcloths
1 Case 30-inch super calicoes
1 Case 8-4 and 10-4 linen damasks
1 Case 5-4 fancy French plates
1 Case Swiss and French ginghams
2 Cases brown hollands
1 Case brown and bleached drills
2 Cases assorted jacconet, mull, corded, and Nainsook muslins
1 Case harness books, striped and figured muslins
1 Case 8-4 fancy corded petticoats, plain, and checked Crenolines for linings
1 Case fancy spring shawls, in striped, cashmere, llama, barège de soie, and Shetland
2 Cases, consisting of a general assortment of narrow and broad black and coloured gimps, black sewing silk, and bullion fringes, all widths, black and white chain gimps, polka and moss cords, black and coloured bag cord and tassels, cardinals, gimps, and fringes, silk and satin buttons, and dress ornaments, and a variety of trimmings
1 Case white and coloured ribbon trimmings
Patent ribbon ditto, &c.
1 Case brown silk, satin, and fancy parasols, in plain, figured, and shot Claremonts, Sylphide, and Alice

SLOPS.

2 Bales heavy Scotch twilled shirts, double stitched, binders, &c.
1 Bale blue serge shirts
2 Cases double stitched moleskin trousers
1 Bale military duck trousers
1 Bale navy duck ditto
1 Case fancy buckskin ditto
1 Case Young England and summer coats
1 Trunk men's navy cloth caps
2 Ditto boy's ditto ditto ditto
1 Ditto boy's brown linen coats, gambroon and drill trousers.

Terms at sale. 9228

TO WINE MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.

SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, PORTER, &c.

TO CLOSE SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON begs to announce that he will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, At 12 o'clock,

A varied selection of Wines, &c., amongst which will be some choice samples, not otherwise procurable in the colony, and consisting of—

Champagne
Burgundy
Hock
Sauterne
Claret, quarts and pints
Mountain
Paxareta
Sherry—pale and gold colour, in wood and in bottle
Port, in wood and in bottle
Bucellas
Madeira
Pale brandy, in cases
Bottled ale and porter
Draught cider
Whiskey
Old Tom, &c.

Full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

Terms at sale. 9223

ELEGANT JEWELLERY,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER-MOUNTED PLATEDWARE, SILVER GOODS, SUPERB PAINTED AND INLAID PAPIER MACHE ARTICLES, PAINTED AND GILT PORCELAIN VASES, AND VARIOUS OTHER FANCY SUNDRIES.

To close sundry consignments previous to the end of the year.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, At 11 o'clock,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

An elegant selection of fine Gold Jewellery, a portion of which has just arrived by the St. George, and consisting of—

Brooches, a varied and fashionable assortment; rings, brilliant, coloured stone; mourning and fancy necklets, new and fashionable style, studs, pins, brequet seals and keys, guard chains, lockets, spectacles, earrings, pencils, a choice variety, &c.
Gold and silver flat horizontal, lever, and vertical watches, silver thimbles, shawl brooches, emery cushions, yard measures, toothpicks, ever point pencils, guard chains, fruit knives, ladies' companions, card cases, &c.
Superior Silver-mounted Platedware, consisting of candlesticks, dish covers, butter coolers, cruet frames with richly cut glass cruets, tea and coffee services, snuffers and trays, salvers, cake baskets, inkstands, &c.
A superb selection of painted and inlaid papier mâché ladies' desks, work boxes, paper cases, portfolios, album, knitting cases, &c.
Handsome painted and gilt porcelain vases, assorted sizes
Porcelain and elegant bronzed time-pieces
Enamelled work boxes, rosewood writing desks
Large and small musical boxes
Papier mâché tea trays, and various other fancy articles suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

☞ The Auctioneer will, as usual, guarantee the genuine quality of the gold jewellery, and the whole of the articles will be on view the day preceding the sale.

Terms at sale. [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

December 9.—Champion, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Collas, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. R. H. Wright, and Mr. John Carr.

December 9.—Gipsy, schooner, 32 tons, Captain Robinson, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Gee and Mr. W. Walker.

December 10.—Midas, schooner, 26 tons, Captain Beneaud, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

December 9.—Maukin, brig, 106 tons, Captain Hughes, for Auckland. Passengers—Miss Debus, Mrs. Blackbury and two children.

December 9.—Palmyra, brig, 145 tons, Captain Lindsay, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. A. Woolley and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Burns and three children, Mr and Mrs. O'Brien and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Stayner, Mr. and Mrs. Basingwaite, Mrs. Hellison and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Messrs. Eauston, Siveney, Bladgtoot, Fitzgerald, and Weyland.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 9.—Adventure, 23, Peters, from Morpeth, with 1033 bushels maize; Amphitrite, 17, Lethbridge, from the Hunter, with 700 bushels maize; Primus, 38, Howard, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, from Newcastle, with 42 tons coals; Lady of the Lake, 23, Jones, from Wollongong, with 10 bags potatoes; Matilda, 16, Woodbury, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels maize, 18,000 shingles, 1 ton potatoes, 1 ton wattle bark; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 65,000 shingles, 500 feet sawn timber; Clara, 49, Potter, from Lake Macquarie, with 62 tons coals; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 20 bales wool, 5 casks tallow, 267 bushels grain, 26 bags onions, 2 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 9.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Clara, 49, Potter, for Lake Macquarie, with sundries; Victory, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Amphitrite, 17, Lethbridge, for the Hunter, with sundries; Cygnet, 3, Brookes, for Twofold Bay, in ballast; Elizabeth, 32, Hutton, for Newcastle, in ballast; Mary Ann, 18, Filbey, for the Manning River, with sundries; Juliet, 68, Rogers, for the Tweed River, with sundries; Mermaid, 10, Baxter, for Shell Harbour, in ballast; Lady of the Lake, 23, Jones, for Wollongong, with sundries; Lapwing, 15, Hodgkinson, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Prosperous, 17, Roberts, for Morpeth, with sundries; Mary Jane, 32, Kelly, for Newcastle, in ballast; Currency Lass, 20, Sharpe, for Twofold Bay and Pambula, with sundries.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day. — Brightman, for London; Maukin, for Auckland; Herald and Mercator, for the South Sea Fishery.

To-Morrow.—Sir Edward Paget, for London; Palmyra, for Adelaide.

EXPORTS.

December 9.—Maukin, brig, 106 tons, Captain Hughes, for Auckland: 195 cases 2 pipes 2 hogsheads and 28 quarter-casks Port wine, 8 tons flour, 34 quarter-casks 35 octaves 6 hogsheads 10 cases and 2 barrels sherry wine, 152 bags coffee, 26 coils rope, 1 hogshead coke, 20 hogsheads ale, 20 bags nails, 8 casks oilman's stores, 2 iron davits, 40 boxes and 80 half-boxes soap, 5 cases mustard, 21 bundles spades, 3 casks soda, 6 cwt. bacon, 95 bags salt, 3 packages hardware, 2 bundles sieves, 25 kegs paint, 12 boxes raisins, 6 chairs, 2 casks white lead, 7 packages harness, 1 case matches, 1 case clocks, 3 cases stationery, 3 bundles spades, 1 bundle toys, 6 drays, 3000 feet hardwood, 4 pieces chain, W. Wright; 1 case stationery, Colman and Piddington; 89 bags flour, J. Cook.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Brightman, this day, at noon; and by the Sir Edward Paget (P.O.P.), this evening, at six.

For Adelaide. — By the Palmyra, this evening, at six.

For Port Nicholson.—By the Harlequin, to-morrow evening, at six.

For Launceston. — By the Munford, to-morrow evening, at six.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP ARTEMISIA.

[We take the following from the *Illustrated London News*, of the 12th August. The article is embellished with two spirited woodcuts, one of the Artemisia at anchor, and the other of the deck of the vessel. The same paper also contains an article descriptive of Moreton Bay.]

About a fortnight since we received an intimation that in a few days the first emigrant ship would leave the port of London for the new settlement of the Moreton Bay district of New South Wales, or Cooksland. There was promise of considerable interest in the announcement, more especially at the present time, when the experiment of emigration on a large scale is occupying so prominent a share of public attention. Accordingly, we resolved to visit the vessel (the Artemisia) before her departure, and, by aid of one of our most accomplished artists, illustrate and describe the general economy of the subject.

We should first explain that it is not as generally known as it should be, that the Government give free passages (including food) to New South Wales and South Australia, to agricultural labourers, shepherds, female domestic and farm servants, and dairy-maids; also, to a few blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, and other country mechanics. The vessels are first-class, and proceed every month to Sydney and Port Phillip, in New South Wales; and to Port Adelaide, in South Australia. The ships sail from London and Plymouth, where depôts are fitted up for the emigrants.

The conditions may be learned from the *Colonization Circular*, issued by her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, so that we need not here enter into the details; more especially as they have already appeared in our Journal, No. 102, for April 13, 1844.

We may, however, mention that the emigrants must be of good character, and recommended for sobriety and industry.

Each must provide himself with clothing, and, on being accepted, must pay £1, and 10s. for every child under fourteen, as some security that he will come forward and embark.

During the voyage they are placed under the exclusive superintendence of a surgeon, not only as their doctor, but as their sole superintendent; and on their arrival a Government agent gives them advice as to wages, and places where they will get work. No repayment is required.

Full particulars are furnished at the Government Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster, or by the agents in most of the large towns.

The *Colonization Circular* may be purchased for 2d., of Mr. Knight, 90, *Fleet-street*; of Messrs. Smith and Elder, Cornhill; or, by order, of any bookseller. The last issued (No. 8) is in its third edition; it is dated July 26, 1848. The next circular will appear in the spring of the ensuing year. We give this circumstantial information as much for the use of persons intending to emigrate as for those who are disposed to aid such individuals, by making for them the necessary inquiries, and superintending their departure.

Saturday, the 29th ultimo, was the day fixed for the departure of the Artemisia. She lay off the stairs adjoining the Royal Dockyard at Deptford, near which, also, is "the Depôt." This is a house rented by Mr. Cooper, who receives here any persons who may produce an embarkation order for any ship chartered by the Government Commissioners. The premises are situated in Czar-street, Deptford, nearly upon the spot where Peter the Great, a century and a half ago, learned practical ship-building. There is a fine memorial of the circumstance in a wide-spreading mulberry tree, called to this day "Peter the Great's Tree," on the side of the street facing the depôt. This, by the way, has more the character of a homestead than an official residence; and, viewed with the mulberry-tree, is a little bit of old English scenery, though the association is soon dispelled by a direction board inscribed "Emigration Depôt." Here the applicants, provided they appear on the day specified in their order, are boarded and lodged at 2s. per day, paid by the Commissioners; they are kept until they have been examined as to the state of their health by the surgeon appointed to the ship in which they are to embark, and by Lieut. Lean, R.N., the emigration officer, or his assistant Mr. Smith, as to their answering the description given of themselves as to their previous occupation. During their stay here, they are treated with kindness and attention. The above enquiries are, however, indispensable; and should the applicants appear in every respect eligible for free passage, arrangements are made for berthing and messing the passengers; a ticket with the number is affixed to his or her berth; the bags and mess utensils are given out, and on the former is marked the number, so that each knows his or her berth, on going aboard. To each adult is also supplied bedding, which is put into the respective berths. These preliminaries usually occupy three days.

The Artemisia is a fine ship of 558 tons, spick-and-span new; owner, Mr. A. Ridley; captain, John Frost Ridley. On board we found Lieutenant Lean, whose obliging attention to our inquiries it is our pleasant duty to acknowledge.

The number of emigrants on board we ascertained to be as follows:—

	Persons.
Married couples (42)	84
Male children	39
Ditto, (infants under twelve months) ...	4
Females (between 1 and 14)	35
Ditto infants	4
Single men	42
Single women	30
Total	[illegible]

More passengers were to be taken on board at Plymouth.

It is not requisite to describe the interior of the vessel; the arrangement of the ship chartered by the Commissioners is generally the same and that has been given and illustrated in our Number 102, page 230. The upper deck of the Artemisia is handsomely fitted, so as to accommodate passengers of the better class. Here we tasted the provisions for the emigrants, the biscuit, beef, and pork, and found them of excellent quality.

Soon afterwards, Lord Ashley arrived on board, and made the *détour* of the vessel. Among the emigrants were nine from the Ragged Schools in Westminster, in the promotion of whose philanthropic object his Lordship has evinced unceasing interest. There were seven boys and two girls; the eldest of the boys had been found in the street in a wretched condition, almost without clothing—he was sent to the Ragged School of the district, where he soon showed aptitude for learning, and now enjoys the benefits of a good plain education, fitting him for the duties of middle life. He and his companions are the first individuals from the Ragged Schools that have left this country as colonists; they were sent out at the private expense of a lady and two gentlemen. The Government, we learn, are about to send to one of our colonies 150 individuals from other Ragged Schools of the metropolis.

Our artist has depicted the deck of the Artemisia, with several of the emigrants, and here and there leave-taking friends, &c. The passengers were agricultural labourers and artisans from various parts of England and Scotland—from the infant in its mother's arms to those past mid. life. It was curious to note how unconscious the children appeared of their new position, or rather how soon they had become accustomed to it. All save these seemed to be hard workers; many who had scarcely reached manhood, bore the strong lines of care on their faces; and any one who had not been apprised of the conditions on which they had obtained their passage, would have set them down among the industrious classes.

We now inspected the accommodation between decks, where a number of the passengers were seated—some playing with their children, others reading, and here and there might be seen one whose thoughtful air rather denoted sorrow for the past than fitting spirits for the future. We were glad to find so many books in hand: what a friend must a huge entertaining volume be upon a long voyage! We were happy also to see the officers of the Prayer-book and Homily Society distributing their publications; what hopes must they nourish, in time of peril upon the waters. By-and-by came the dinner—the meat well cooked, and of good quality; though, of course, the table had not all the snugness of the cottage meal. The parties were in "messes" of six or eight individuals; and the comfort of the voyage is much studied by berthing near each other those who come from the same part of the country, and messing as nearly as possible those who are friends. The great order maintained on board is also indicated by the "Regulations" and "Dietary Scales" hung up in conspicuous places between decks.

The time had now arrived for Lord Ashley quitting the ship; before which his Lordship took leave of each of the "Ragged" Scholars, receiving from each a promise to write to his Lordship, and acquaint him of their fortunes. As the boat conveyed the benevolent nobleman from the ship, there was a warmth of cheering which it was delightful to hear, and an earnest expression of gratitude upon many faces which it was delightful to witness. We should add that his Lordship declared himself highly gratified with his visit, a feeling in which all around him fully participated.

Towards evening the Artemisia made ready to sail; our artist has represented the fine ship getting under way, fore-topsails set, and heaving up anchor, &c. She was next taken in tow by a steam-tug to Gravesend; we proceeded in her a short distance, and then, with the heartiest wishes for a safe voyage, we bade adieu to the new ship freighted with so many anxious souls.

The emigrant ship signalled to the southward on Saturday evening last, was the Artimisia, 558 tons, Captain Ridley, from Plymouth the 15th August, bound for Moreton Bay, with 241 emigrants, Mr. G. K. Barton, Surgeon-superintendent. She hove too within three miles of the heads about 6, P. M., and made the signal for a pilot, when Mr. Gibson immediately proceeded to her. Upon getting on board, however, he was informed by the captain, who was ill in bed from a disease of the liver, that it was not his intention to come into this port, and that he wished him to proceed in the vessel to Moreton Bay, having no chart of the place himself, and his chief officer knowing nothing of the coast. This Mr. Gibson declined doing, and advised the captain to allow him to take the vessel into harbour, when he would be able to obtain a competent person to do the duty he wished. Captain Riddle not falling in with Mr. Gibson's suggestion, the latter quitted the vessel, and had a narrow escape of losing his own life, and those of his boat's crew, for, on the boat entering the heads, a gale commenced from the southward, and a terrific sea instantly rising, the men were unable to pull against it. On two or three occasions they were almost buried in the sea; but fortunately, with a great deal of exertion, were enabled to run up North Harbour, where they encamped for the night, returning to Watson's Bay, yesterday morning. The only recompense we believe Mr. Gibson received from Captain Ridley was £2. With the strong southerly wind of Saturday night, the Artemisia, is doubtless now a considerable way on towards her destination. She spoke no vessels on the passage connected with the colonies. Three deaths and four births occurred on the voyage.

We are sorry to have to announce the loss of the Police schooner Satellite, during the gale of Saturday night. She had started in the forenoon on a pleasure trip down the harbour with the Colonial Secretary, Captains Browne, Innes, and Batty, Mr. Mann, and others. On returning from the heads, about dusk, having to beat up against a westerly wind, these gentlemen left her in the hands of the crew, three in number, and came up to Sydney in Captain Browne's boat. A few minutes before the gale commenced the schooner was observed by some parties standing across from Bradley's Head to Clarke's Island, and it is supposed that almost instantly after she must have capsized and gone down, as no trace whatever can be found of her. The names of the unfortunate men who have thus met with a watery grave, are Crawell, M'Kenna, and Vincent. The Water Police boats were all over the harbour yesterday morning, and finding no vestige of the vessel, they commenced dragging for the bodies of Crawell and Vincent, that of M'Kenna having been found on the rocks near Bradley's Head. During the same gale a small coasting vessel of about ten tons, was driven ashore on the rocks near George's Head, but fortunately no lives lost. The telegraph mast also at Fort Phillip, has been carried away by the violence of the gale. It is to be hoped the government will lose no time in repairing this latter damage, as the loss will be a great inconvenience to the public.

In the list of passengers by the St. George, from London, which appeared in Saturday's *Herald*, for Mr. and Mrs. Norman, three sons, and three daughters, Mr. W. Norman, and two Misses Norman, in each instance read Abrahams.

The following vessels are announced to sail from Liverpool for these colonies, in all August. *For Sydney*—Princess Helena, 352 tons, Carruthers. *For Port Phillip and Sydney*—Bengal, 582 tons, Muxton. *For Hobart Town and Adelaide*—Elizabeth Thompson, 400 tons, Betts.

The Brightman for London is expected to sail this day, at noon. The Sir Edward Paget (P.O.P.) is unavoidably detained until to-morrow.

Launch.—A fine new brig of 137 tons, new measurement, was launched from Mr. Corcoran's building yard near the Gas Works, on Saturday evening last. A number of persons were present to witness the ceremony, and certainly a better launch never took place in the colony. As she glided off the stocks she was named by Mrs. Corcoran, the Wild Irish Girl.

The schooner Comet sailed from Newcastle for Nelson, on Saturday last, with a cargo of 770 sheep. Passenger—Mrs. Cork.

Colonial Produce.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise since last publication: Wheat, 13 bushels, from Morpeth; 6 bushels, from the Manning.—Maize, 9123 bushels, from Morpeth; 125 bushels, from Shoalhaven; 358 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; 120 bushels, from the Manning; 150 bushels, from the Hunter: in all, 9876 bushels.—Barley, 313 bushels, from Morpeth.—Bran, 148 bags, from Morpeth.—Hay, 44 trusses, from Morpeth.—Potatoes, 2'9 bags, from Wollongong; 4½ tons, from Shoalhaven; 9 tons, from Kiama.—Onions, 77 bags, from Morpeth; 1 bag, from Shoalhaven.—Tobacco, 7 kegs, from Morpeth.—Calves, 18, from Morpeth.—Lambs, 24, from Morpeth.—Pigs, 79, from Morpeth.—Wool, 382 bales, from Morpeth; 63 bales, from Twofold Bay and Pambula.—Tallow, 4 casks, from Morpeth.—Hides, 87, from Morpeth; 150, from Port Macquarie; 19, from Brisbane Water: in all, 256.—Kangaroo Skins, 10 dozen, from the Manning.—Sheepskins, 4 bundles, from Morpeth.—Leather, 2 sides, from Shoalhaven; 50 sides, from Wollongong.—Beef, 80 tierces and 20 barrels, from Port Macquarie.—Butter, 137 casks, from Wollongong; 35 casks and 60 kegs, from Kiama; 24 kegs and 17 tubs, from Shoalhaven.—Ale, 34 casks, from Kiama; 10 casks, from Wollongong.—Timber, 13,000 feet, from Kiama; 5400 feet, from the Hawkesbury; 15,000 feet hardwood and 8000 feet cedar, from Brisbane Water; 13 logs and 4400 feet cedar, from Shoalhaven; 30,000 feet cedar, from the Tweed; 24,000 feet cedar, from Camdenhaven; 5000 feet cedar, from Jerringong; 2000 feet rosewood and 2400 feet ½ inch cedar, from the Manning: in all, 13 logs and 109,200 feet.—Ship plank, 3000, from Port Macquarie.—Shingles, 80,000, from the Hawkesbury; 10,000, from Brisbane Water.—Felloes, 250, from the Manning.—Cabbage-tree grass, 20 bundles, from Wollongong.—Coals, 189 tons, from Newcastle; 23 tons, from the Hunter; 34 tons, from Morpeth: in all, 246 tons.—Shells, 300 bushels, from Brisbane Water; 560 bushels, from Pitt Water; 400 bushels, from Broken Bay: in all, 1260 bushels.—Lime, 16 casks, from Port Macquarie.—*Shipping Gazette.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

December.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
11	MONDAY.	4 54	7 6	9 15	9 32

Moon, last quarter, Dec. 17, 7 m. past 9, evening.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1848.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.

OF WHAT USE ARE THE COLONIES?

On Wednesday last, in considering this question, as one suggested by the speech of Sir W. Molesworth, we referred to the history of this colony in proof that the theory which assumes the commercial colonies of Great Britain to have been founded by the mother country for commercial purposes, is, thus far at least, contradicted by historical facts.

The history of South Australia and that of New Zealand furnish proofs of a different kind, but neither less pertinent nor less conclusive. New South Wales was founded by the parent state, though not for commercial purposes; the colonies just named were not founded by the State at all.

The colony of South Australia was projected by a company of private capitalists, who, having strong faith in Mr. Gibbon Wakefield's theory of self-supporting colonization, were willing to risk their own funds in giving to that theory a practical trial. All they asked from the State was permission to carry their project out on a portion of the waste territories appertaining to the Crown, and a legislative enactment for reducing the royal sanction to a written, intelligible, and binding form. This request was complied with; and here was the only part taken by the imperial Government in the establishment of that now prosperous and highly promising colony. The State gave free scope to the enterprise of a number of her citizens; extended to them the protection of her laws and her sovereignty; and wished them God speed. Thus much they had a right to demand; thus much it was her duty to concede. But in all this we see nothing like national speculation; no sordid reckoning up of what the nation might gain or lose in the shape of pounds sterling.

The colonization of New Zealand was again different. It was the offspring of pure Christian benevolence. A few good men were commissioned by the Church Missionary Society to go thither with the Bible in their hands, and with its messages of mercy on their lips. The missionary was gradually followed by the mechanic, the whaler, the merchant, the hewer of wood, and the planter of flax. Years rolled on; British families were born and reared up; the number of British visitors and settlers increased; British property accumulated; and the necessity for British law and organization became palpable and urgent. Here was an exigency, a pressure from without, a voice from the antipodes, which the British Government could not disregard. Here was a colony formed to their hand, self-established, self-supported, but incapable of self-government. Here was a body of British subjects who still retained and cherished their allegiance to the Crown, and from whom the Crown could no longer withhold the protection which allegiance presupposes. The nation stepped forth and did its duty. The British banner was planted; British sovereignty was proclaimed; and New Zealand took its place among the British colonies.

And though New Zealand is ranked by Sir W. Molesworth among the commercial colonies, whose value he would measure by the commercial standard, we can discern no trace of the commercial spirit in the policy which annexed it to the British Crown.

The history of nearly all the other colonies, were it closely examined with reference to the point under discussion, would be found to give an equally emphatic contradiction to the theory of commercial utilitarianism. In fact, the freedom of colonizing is part and parcel of the liberties assured to Englishmen by the charter of their constitution, as it is part and parcel of the great system laid down by the Creator for the peopling of the world. They may go forth into the unreclaimed regions of the earth, bearing the precious seeds of religion and civilization, seeking to better their own fortunes, and to provide happier homes for their descendants, and carrying with them all the rights of their political inheritance. To whatever part of the wilderness they may direct their steps, in quest of these laudable objects, the sovereignty of the British sceptre accompanies them: they are still amenable to its authority, and still entitled to the protection of its power.

The true theory of colonization, then, as regards its relations to the parent State, appears to us to be this—that the State does not *herself* colonize, for commercial or any other purposes; but leaves her citizens to do so in their individual capacity, contenting herself with the part which constitutes the true business of all civil government, that of holding them to their allegiance, and of securing to them the benefits of her laws and institutions. She *permits* her dominion to be extended, not with the view of enriching her exchequer, but with the view of giving perfect freedom and ample scope to the energies of her people. When they emigrate to distant lands subject to her control, she will not cast them off as vagrants, but guard and cherish them as members of her own family, who, in seeking the advancement of their individual fortunes, are at the same time enlarging the bounds and multiplying the resources of the family possessions.

For the colonies must be looked upon as "integral portions of the empire," in which every British subject holds as certain an interest as in any of the counties of the United Kingdom. He is as free to move from Middlesex to New South Wales as from Middlesex to Yorkshire; and here not less than there he will find a Briton's welcome, a Briton's home, and the civil immunities of a Briton's birth right. This enlargement of the nation's sphere of action — this multiplication of what may be called the *national homesteads*—is one of the benefits of colonization whose value, though undeniably great, is not to be determined by arithmetical computation.

Another of its immeasurable benefits is the share which the colonies have had in the advancement of British civilization. Fancy what the British isles would have been this day, had the desire to colonize always been repressed among their inhabitants. Imagine Great Britain and Ireland absolutely shut up within themselves—no India, no Canada, no West Indies, no Africa, no Australasia, and, let us add, no United States of America. The great transatlantic republic is itself the offspring of colonizing adventure, but for which its magnificent territories would never have been peopled by the Saxon race. Picture to yourself those little islands in the northern seas shorn of all this goodly array of colonial satellites. What would they be in comparison with what they are? Now, whatever Britain has gained by her colonizing achievements, in the shape of intellectual expansion, commercial resources, manufacturing activity, domestic luxuries, political power, and general civilization, must be taken into the account when trying to solve the question at the head of this article. Nor are any of these benefits the less real or the less precious, because they cannot be set out in statistical tables, nor expressed in the formularies of the counting-house.

We cannot close this part of the subject better than by quoting a passage or two from a brilliant article which appeared in the *Times* of the 4th of last July, and which was given at length in a recent number of the *Herald*:—

"According to the politicians whom we have referred to, no colonies are worth keeping which "don't pay." According to the same school, a colony does not pay which does not furnish us with some article cheaper than we get it elsewhere, or which costs us more money than it gives back; in a word, which does not show some immediate and tangible return for the outlay made upon it. The pecuniary value is, with these gentry, the only measure of all value. They see nothing beyond it, above it, beside it. National power—national greatness—well-merited gratitude—reciprocity of kindnesses—identity of blood, religion, and language—community of danger, glory, successes, and losses—all these considerations go for nothing when compared to the achievement of knocking off a few pounds from the estimates, and a few pence from a ton of sugar. Talk to them about the moral obligation of protecting an ancient dependency—the shame of deserting a faithful, an inseparable, and not the less valuable because involuntary ally; talk to them about honour, faith, and duty,—they will retort by a murmur at the cost which they involve and the taxation they necessitate. Their morality is codified in an account of debtor and creditor; their statesmanship is limited to the one simple object of buying cheap and selling dear."

* * * * *

"England with her colonies opened to all the world, receiving the productions of every clime, annulling and annihilating the ties of reciprocated monopolies—England, enjoying free trade, and permitting her colonies to enjoy it too, might indoctrinate the world with her maxims, and lead the world on her footsteps. But England, reft of her colonies, isolated, sitting like the Niobe of nations in the squalor of childless bereavement, would be a warning and a spectacle, not a wonder and an example."

In consequence of a statement which appeared in the London papers early in August, (and copied into the *Herald* about a month since), that a contract was immediately to be completed with a company called the India and Peninsular Steam Company for carrying the mails from Singapore to Sydney, the Honorable Francis Scott, M.P., Mr. Mark Boyd, and Mr. C. D. Logan, waited upon the Earl of Shelbourne, at the Treasury, to whom the papers had been referred, to ascertain what the announcement meant. A gentleman who was present with his Lordship, stated that what had appeared in the newspapers was unauthorised. Mr. Boyd remarked that he was glad to hear this, as the announcement of a contract being given to a Company which he had every reason to believe *had not yet raised its capital*, was in his opinion, and in that of other Australian merchants, shelving the question; or that as the Government might be also aware of this fact, by keeping up negociations with the India and Peninsular Company, it would have the effect of postponing the question, and preventing the Treasury being applied to for funds this session. Mr. Boyd further stated to his Lordship, that in consequence of what had appeared in the newspapers, he and a friend of his, Mr. Browning, had seen the Managing Directors of the Oriental Company, Mr. Anderson, M.P., and Mr. Wilcox, M.P., and distinctly asked the question if their Company really wished to take up the line at Singapore to Sydney; they assured Mr. Boyd that they were now prepared, *if asked* by the Government, to send in tenders. Mr. Scott, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Logan said, it was unnecessary to impress upon his Lordship the vast importance of a speedy realization of this project; that Mr. Boyd had been informed by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Wilcox that they had now surplus tonnage in India, and if their tender was accepted, the service might commence immediately. Mr. Boyd further stated to Lord Shelbourne that he individually was in no way connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, but being extensively connected with New South Wales, he was deeply anxious to see a steam communication with those extensive colonies set on foot with all despatch, it being, in his humble opinion, as important to the Government as to the colonists. Lord Shelbourne admitted the force of these observations, and promised to give the matter his immediate and anxious consideration.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

To-morrow, December 12.—Edward H. Pollard, a special meeting, at eleven. Nathaniel L. S. Leathes, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at half-past 11. William Hutchinson, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.

Thursday, 14.—Cornelius New, a special meeting, for examination, at half-past 10. Cornelius New, a special meeting, to decide upon an offer of composition, at 11. Charles Doyle and Robert Sparrow, for certificates, at noon. John Larnach, a third meeting, at half-past 1. Thomas W. Bowden, an adjourned certificate meeting, at 2 P.M.

Friday, 15.—Patrick Hinchey, an adjourned single meeting, at 10. Henry Lane, an adjourned second meeting, at 2 P.M.

Tuesday, 19.—Thomas Gore and Co., a special meeting, to give directions, and for proof of claims, at 11. Abraham and Saul Lyons, a third meeting, at noon. Jean Beneaud, a single meeting, at half-past 1 P.M.

Thursday, 21.—John Graham and Co., an adjourned second meeting, at 10. Samuel Holmes, Henry Haslem, and Edward J. C. North, for certificates, at noon.

Friday, 22.—John Walker, a third meeting at 11. Noson Davis, a single meeting, at noon.

Tuesday, 26.—William John Bennison, a third meeting, at 11. William Hodgkinson, a special meeting, to give directions, at noon.

Thursday, 28.—Michael Dunn, a third meeting, at half-past 10. John M'Donnell, for certificate, at noon.

Friday, 29.—John Armitage, a single meeting, at 11.

January.—Friday, 5.—James H. Palmer, a third meeting, at 11.

Thursday, 11. — Finney Eldershaw, Walter H. Windever, Frederick Cruickshank, Stephen Mallarky, and James Tracey, for certificates, at noon.

SYDNEY (ADJOURNED) QUARTER SESSIONS.

Tuesday.

Before S. Raymond (Chairman) and — Forbes, Esqs.

Eliza Mahoney, alias Douglass, indicted for stealing wearing apparel, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for the term of twelve calendar months.

James Owen, indicted for stealing, was acquitted and discharged.

Thomas Scott, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for the period of three calendar months.

Francis Connolly alias Carney, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a shawl, a shirt, and a blanket, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

Mary Webster, indicted for stealing, was acquitted and discharged.

Sophia Beal, indicted for stealing seven tumblers and one pencil case, pleaded guilty; three months' imprisonment, with hard labour in Sydney Gaol

Elizabeth Davis, indicted for stealing wearing apparel, in a dwelling house, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' confinement and hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

William Mitchell, indicted for stealing kangaroo skins, was found guilty, and sentenced to be kept to hard labour on the roads for the term of three years.

George Filewood, indicted for stealing silver money, in a dwelling, was found guilty thereof, and sentenced to six months' labour in an iron gang.

Wednesday.

Before S. Raymond, (Chairman), and C. Boyd, Esqs.

Mary Tierney, indicted for stealing a gown, was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in Sydney Gaol for the term of two calendar months.

John Tapp pleaded guilty to stealing a horse, saddle, and bridle, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour in Sydney Gaol.

Thomas Connor, indicted for stealing wearing apparel, was found guilty, and sentenced to be worked in an ironed gang for the period of eighteen calendar months.

Joseph Skewskie pleaded guilty to stealing wearing apparel, and was sentenced to be worked in an ironed gang for twelve calendar months.

Peter Rooney and Michael Doolan were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering a dwelling-house, and stealing therein. Guilty. Remanded for sentence.

Samuel Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a quantity of iron hoop, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for three calendar months.

Mary Ann Conway *alias* Handley, indicted for stealing two gowns and one pair of shoes, was acquitted and discharged.

James Scope, indicted for stealing a watch, a guard, &c., was acquitted and discharged.

Thursday.

Before S. Raymond, (Chairman), and — Forbes, Esqs.

George Barnett, indicted for stealing wearing apparel in a dwelling house, was found guilty. To be worked in an iron gang for the period of eighteen calendar months.

Joshua Wigley, indicted for receiving wearing apparel, knowing it to have been stolen, was acquitted and discharged.

Hugh Cain, indicted for stealing tools, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be worked in an iron gang for six months.

James Phelps, indicted for stealing an eye-glass; Mary Mason, Maria Swift, and James Bryant, severally indicted for stealing wearing apparel, were acquitted and discharged.

Grace Harvey, indicted for stealing a shirt, was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for the period of three calendar months.

William Badcock, indicted for an assault on George Ferrers Pickering, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £5, and to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for twelve calendar months.

Peter Rooney, and Michael Doolan, convicted yesterday of burglariously breaking and entering a dwelling, were discharged on their own recognizances, to appear for sentence when called on.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

(From Saturday's Shipping Gazette.)

Stock on hand 2nd December.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 70,826 gallons; East India B.P., 25,200 gallons; Foreign States, 22,409 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits, not otherwise enumerated, 2545 gallons; Brandy, 67,535 gallons; Geneva, 21,434 gallons; whiskey, 5233 gallons; liqueurs, 68 gallons; British spirits, 2602 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 214,989 pounds; leaf tobacco, 576 pounds; cigars, 27,333 pounds; snuff, 2788 pounds.

Received during the week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 2769 gallons; East India, B.P., 18,021 gallons. Brandy, 1897 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 215 pounds, cigars, 548 pounds.

Delivered for home consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 2956 gallons; East India B.P., 211 gallons; Foreign States, 586 gallons. Brandy, 1618 gallons; Geneva, 793 gallons; whiskey, 58 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 5750 pounds; cigars, 66 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 661 gallons; East India B.P., 506 gallons. Brandy, 1544 gallons; Geneva, 124 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 6145 pounds; cigars, 300 pounds.

Stock on hand 9th December.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B. P., 69,978 gallons; East India B.P. 42,474 gallons; Foreign States, 21,823 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 2545 gallons. Brandy, 66,270 gallons; Geneva, 20,517 gallons; whiskey, 5175 gallons; liqueurs, 68 gallons; British spirits, 2602 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 203,309 pounds; leaf tobacco, 576 pounds; cigars, 27,515 pounds; snuff, 2788 pounds.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Shoe Thread.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hollow-ware, Iron Pots and Camp Ovens.

Mr. A. Polack.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cheese, Butter, Sugar, and Sundry Merchandise.

Mr. Stubbs.—At the Town Hall, York-street, at 12 o'clock, Annual Leases of Corporation Properties.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Building Allotments in the neighbourhood of Darlinghurst.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Sundries, Hollow-ware, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Carriages, Break, &c.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Sundries, Turning Lathe and Tools, Sugar, Wearing Apparel, Toys, &c.

Police Office.—The bench of this Court was occupied on Saturday by Captain Innes, Alderman Allen, and Mr. Ogilvy. There was not much business on the paper, but in consequence of there not being a second magistrate on the bench when the case of Peek *v.* Fawcett, under the Tenement Act, was called on, it had to be postponed until this day at nine. From the observations of Mr. Johnson, who appeared as solicitor for one of the parties, we gathered that this case had been several times before adjourned for the same reason. He said it showed no consideration on the part of the magistrates, for the inconvenience and loss of time to which, by their neglect, they sentenced the litigants in this Court, with perhaps (as in this case) a dozen witnesses, to say nothing of the professional man on either side There was something very bad in such a system, amounting as it did in fact to a total denial of justice.

Quarter Sessions.—During the adjourned sittings of the Sydney Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in last week, twenty seven individuals were arraigned on various charges; of these were six who came free to the colony.

Court of Requests.—The "New Sittings" of this Court will commence at ten o'clock this morning, with a list of forty-four cases for adjudication; there are also six remanets from the previous sitting: to-day's cause list extends to No. 15.

Uniform Postage.—The government intend to propose a bill for establishing an uniform rate of postage when the Council meets. We believe the heads of the measure have been agreed to, and are now in the hands of the law officers. We have heard that the rate proposed is to be four-pence, and if this be the case we fear the plan will fail. A very large number of letters now pay only four-pence, and unless the rate is lowered to two pence we do not think it will be adviseable to make the alteration. At present the postage to the squatting districts, which averages more than a shilling for a single letter, acts as a prohibition to general correspondence, and a reduction to four pence will of course be a benefit; but looking upon the whole scheme, the rate to succeed must be a two-penny one, and then in the second year we have no doubt there will be a revenue quite equal to that at present levied.

Escape.—Between four and five o'clock on Friday afternoon, three prisoners, named William Gullen, Joseph Goddard, and Martin Kelly, contrived to effect their escape from the Woolloomooloo iron gang. The whole three are well known to the police (the two former are the men convicted of the robbery at Mair's public-house, in Barrack-lane, in September last,) and there is no doubt that no great time will elapse before their recapture.

A Beggar.—A woman named Ayres, on Friday, went to the house of a Mrs. Kennedy, in Dixon-street, as a mendicant, and received some aid. Subsequently, during the absence of the inmates, Ayres found her way into the kitchen, and helped herself to a pair of sheets and a dress. She was given into the custody of Constable Cannon, of the Sydney police, and on Saturday the beggar was summarily dealt with as a rogue and vagabond, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two calendar months in Sydney Gaol.

Suspicion of Murder.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a report was made to the Police of a female of the name of Stone, having hanged herself in a house in Kensington-street, where she resided with a man named Cavey. On Inspector Higgins proceeding to Cavey's house, the circumstances attending the death of the female were sufficiently suspicious to cause him to confine that person.

Teas and Sugars.—We are requested to draw the attention of the trade in general to the important sale to be held by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at his Mart, on Wednesday next. As the terms will be very liberal, purchasers will find it worth their while to attend.—*Communicated.*

Horses.—A most excellent selection of horses from Mr. Berry's stud will be sold this day, by Mr. Armstrong, at eleven o'clock.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to call the attention of buyers of boots and shoes, to Mr. R. Fawcett's sale, this day, of 27 trunks, just landed, at 11 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

PARRAMATTA.

Stealing in a Dwelling House.—A seaman of the name of Edward Johnson, and who stated himself to be a runaway from the ship Castle Eden, was on Saturday committed for trial for stealing a watch and 25s. in silver, on the previous afternoon, from the dwelling-house of a settler named Mulhearin, residing at Pitt Town. Whilst the evidence adduced afforded a very commendable proof of the activity of one of the outstation constables of the Parramatta police force, it exhibited most reprehensible conduct on the part of one of the Windsor district constabulary. Mulhearin, the prosecutor, stated that on the afternoon of the 6th instant, the prisoner came to his farm seeking employment, which was afforded him, on "piece" work, and he continued to work at it until the afternoon of the previous day (Friday), when he completed what he had undertaken and was paid what was due to him. At about four o'clock on that afternoon, Mulhearin observed Johnson standing at the door of his (the prosecutor's) house, but on his going there within the following hour he missed from his bedroom table a watch, and from a drawer in the same apartment, 25s in silver. It being ascertained that the prisoner had very abruptly quitted the farm, suspicion fell upon him as being the thief, and Mulhearin then proceeded into Windsor and acquainted the Chief Constable of the occurrence. This functionary gave directions to Mulhearin to, as it was deemed probable Johnson had started for Sydney, proceed to Vinegar Hill and direct the constable stationed there to act in such a manner as the prosecutor might desire. Some delay seemed to have taken place by the prosecutor taking cross and by paths, and he did not reach Vinegar Hill until after midnight, but he had in the mean time come upon and followed down some tracks which he was positive were those of the prisoner, as they were made by "pumps," which were the description of shoe that person wore. The Vinegar Hill constable, a person of the name of Seymour, positively refused to proceed after the prisoner, but directed Mulhearin to go on some eight miles further, to Baulkham Hills, and apply to constable Callaghan, of the Parramatta police. Mulhearin did so, and from enquiries made in the course of his journey, became fully satisfied that the prisoner was ahead. On constable Callaghan being informed at about six o'clock in the morning, of the robbery, he rode off in pursuit, and by half-past eight o'clock succeeded in pulling up Johnson near Ireland's, on the Sydney-road, when the watch, and a portion of the money stolen, was found in his possession. The prisoner when before the Police Court, stated himself to be a native of Holland, and addressed the Court in broken English. The substance of his statement was, that Mulhearin had not paid him for some reaping he had done for him, and he had taken the watch and some silver, but not the amount alleged to have been stolen, for the purpose of paying himself. The case was certainly one of speedy justice, inasmuch as committal followed the robbery, and, at a distance of twenty five miles, within fifteen hours of its occurrence.

Special and Transfer Licensing Meeting.—The magistrates assembled on Saturday for the purpose of holding a special and a transfer licensing meeting. The requisite majority of the duly qualified justices of the district being present, a special license was granted to John Gildon Hand for the Governor Gipps Arms, Sydney-road; and the transfer of the license held by Henry Wilson for the Angel Inn, Liverpool-road, to Richard Trowler, sanctioned.

Auctioneers' Licensing Meeting.—There was only one application for an auctioneer's license for this district for 1849, viz., Mr. Solomon Phillips, for Church-street, in this town, and which, on Saturday, the magistrates sitting at an adjourned Special Auctioneers' Licensing Sessions, granted.

Burglary.—A paragraph appeared in our issue of the 27th ultimo, noticing a man of the name of William Walker being in custody on suspicion of being the perpetrator of an extensive robbery of plate which had been committed at the residence of Mr. Elliott, the Police Magistrate. Suspicion rested on the prisoner, in consequence of his being a discharged servant of Mr. Elliott's, and although seen in Parramatta on the night of the robbery, he was found to have left before daylight on the following morning; and there could no doubt exist but that the burglary had been committed by some person well acquainted with the premises. The property has not been recovered; and all the evidence adduced has been purely of a circumstantial nature, but a sufficiently strong case has been made out to warrant its being sent before a jury, and Walker has been committed for trial.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—As it may not be uninteresting to your readers at the present time, I beg to hand you for their gratification, and for the information of the *congnoscenti*, an extract from Captain Furneaux's proceedings, when the Adventure, after having been separated from the Resolution, in Captain Cook's second voyage round the world, was lying in Queen Charlotte's Sound, New Zealand:—

"On Tuesday, the 11th May, (1773), several of the crew, who were at work on shore, very sensibly felt the shock of an earthquake, from which circumstance, we think it probable, that there are volcanoes in New Zealand, as those phenomena generally go together."

As it is upwards of seventy-five years since the earthquake mentioned by Captain Furneaux occurred, can any of your correspondents furnish information of any subsequent earthquakes in the neighbourhood of Queen Charlotte's Sound, or on the south shore of the Northern Island, where the recent devastating earthquakes took place, if they can, it would not only be satisfactory, but also be aiding scientific research, if they would communicate the same to the public through the columns of your valuable journal.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

INVESTIGATOR.

CONVEYANCE OF SMALL CAPITALISTS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Amidst the various dissertations, original and selected, on the subjects of colonisation and emigration, with which you have lately made us acquainted, there has been none more deserving attention than a leading article of your own in a recent paper, setting forth the importance of a less expensive mode of conveyance for passengers to these colonies to meet the ability, wishes, and habits, of small capitalists. The usual expense of a cabin passage money, which eats so greatly into the means of a family emigrant, is occasioned by providing or professing to provide a supply of wines and other costly luxuries, to which he has never been accustomed, to which he does not intend permanently to accustom himself, and which he would willingly forego during the voyage, on the condition of a corresponding abatement in his passage money. But the two worst results arising from the right purchased of using those luxuries are that (in young men especially) they produce expensive and idle, and sottish habits, which necessarily grow upon them, and afterwards debase them and unfit them for becoming good colonists, and that they weaken the constitution of young children and women, who, while on shipboard require the simplest food and careful treatment. Many a bad habit of body is contracted on shipboard by the use of these stimulating and disordering luxuries, which never would have been generated by biscuit or rice, water and lemonjuice, or sound beer. In those vessels which professed to furnish an intermediate kind of accommodation, beside that the passengers were little better off than if in the steerage, very ridiculous and offensive scenes sometimes occurred. As for example, a raw lad of a ne'er-do-well, expatriated at the expense of his sorrowing relations in the respectable character of a cabin passenger, looking down with contempt on a really respectable farmer or tradesman desirous to economise his capital, perhaps two or three thousands of pounds, for the future establishment of himself on land, or in business. When people have been some years in the colony, they lose sight of these artificial distinctions, and find them no longer galling; but at a man's first outset from the mother country, they are felt as very unpleasant annoyances, even to the philosophical head of the family, and more so to the members of it, whose philosophy is not equal to the voluntary humility which their position demands. Many men, I am persuaded, are deterred from coming here as intermediate passengers, because not able to accommodate their ideas to a condition unequal and apparently humbling; although if they had but seen a little more of the colony, and learned to value their fellow-men (as you and I now do) from their own merits, they would laugh at the idea of its implying even a momentary degradation. To get the better of this obstruction to our prosperity, for such it undoubtedly is, your plan is the best, namely, to sail ships without cabin passages, and without the deck line of demarcation—"thus far shalt thou go, and no further aft," and without a splendid table; but with plenty of room and ventilation and exercise, and plain and wholesome fare, and particularly such arrangements respecting the diet of children, for whom your regular cuddy displays are quite unsuitable, as will keep them in health. It is to be hoped that if steam should ever reach us, some better arrangement than has been customary will be introduced in merchantmen, since those who are disposed to pay high rates of passage, and live in high society, may have their wishes gratified in the steam-ships. Those who wish the good of this colony do not despise great capitalists; but they value ten men with a thousand pounds a piece as far more valuable than one with ten thousand pounds.

Yours obediently,

IN MEDIO TUTISSIMUS.

Queen's Visit to Ireland.—Regarding the postponement of the Queen's visit to Ireland, the *Evening Post* says—"But for the tacit sanction and encouragement given to the conceited coxcombs whom vanity led from one step to another until it immersed them in desperation and crime, Dublin during the coming autumn would have been the most brilliant capital in Europe. Ministers were prepared to propose and Parliament was disposed to give a large and liberal grant to support the splendour of a royal visit; not only the noble and wealthy of England, but many of the Continental Princes, would have visited our shores; customers would have stood at our counters; motion would have been given to our deserted looms, and activity to our silent workshops. And all this has been given up for the mere sake of allowing mendacity to perpetuate mendicity; for shouting in the wake of a *suggan* King of Munster; and for listening to the trash of a few noisy boys, and the vapid rantings of men who mistook exaggeration for eloquence, and iteration of assertion for argument."

Alarming Spread of the Cholera.—This day despatches were received at the Danish Consulate, dated Copenhagen, 9th July, stating that, in consequence of the rapid spread of the cholera, the Danish quarantine commission had put in force the decree of March 28, 1832. The Swedish authorities have adopted similar precautions, and declared that St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt are infected, and that all the ports Russian ports in the Baltic, and all the ports in the Gulf of Finland are either infected, or suspected to be so, except Aland.—*John Bull.*

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IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF FAMILIES VISITING SYDNEY FOR SUPPLIES.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of Heads of Families, and all classes of buyers, to the following partial list of Goods always to be procured at their Establishment:—

FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.

6-4 to 24-10 damask table cloths
6-4 to 20-4 Dresden ditto
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 damasks, in the piece
6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 diapers ditto
5-8, 3-4, and 7-8 damask napkins
7-8, 9-8, and 5 4 tray cloths
5-8 and 3-4 bread and fish napkins
5-8 and 3-4 damask side cloths
3-4 damask toilet cloths
3-4 damask chamber towelling

7-8 and 4-4 *real hand made* Irish linens
7-8 and 4-4 ditto ditto, very fine, for shirt fronts
7-8 and 4-4 mill spun ditto, very stout
3-4 and 7-8 long lawns, warranted all linen
7-8 and 4 4 real French ditto, for infants
3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 pinafore diapers, warranted all linen
4-4 and 5-4 nursery ditto, union and linen

5-8, 3-4, and 7-8 Irish cambric handkerchiefs
5-8, 3 4, and 7-8 German ditto ditto
5 8, 3-4, and 7 8 French ditto ditto
Children's ditto, assorted sizes
Scotch cambric handkerchiefs, plain and figured
French ditto ditto, embroidered and laced

3-4 Diaper towellings, union and linen
3-4 Unbleached huckabacks
3-4 bleached ditto, all linen
3 4 real Bath ditto, all linen
3-4 flexible domestic, all linen
3-4 medical rubber, all linen
4-4 Fancy checked and striped hollands, a new article for boys
Blue and brown diapers, for domestic purposes
Pudding, tea, glass, and knife cloths
4-4 Rough and dressed hollands
4-4 Ditto ditto ditto, very stout
Linen, union, and cotton ticks
Navy and military ducks and drills
Osnaburgs and Forfars
Canvas, all kinds

LINEN SHEETINGS.

9-8, 5-4, 6-4, and 10-4 real Irish sheetings
9-8, 5-4, 6-4, and 10-4 Barnsley and Scotch ditto
5-4 and 10-4 real Russia ditto

COTTON SHEETINGS.

9-8, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 double warped cotton sheeting
6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 twilled ditto, very superior
6-4 and 7-4 real Marslands ditto
8-4 and 10-4 patent ditto
9-8 and 8-4 unbleached ditto

SHIRTINGS.

Horrock's long cloth, in every quality
7-8 and 4-4 hand-made domestic cloth
7-8 and 4-4 Derby dowlas
7-8 and 4-4 Croydon ditto
7-8 and 4-4 water twist shirtings
4-4 Cambric longcloths
4-4 Indian ditto
4-4 Twilled ditto
4-4 Double warped domestic, for night wear
7-8 Super calicoes—all qualities

7-8 and 9-8 town printed cambric
9-8 French ditto
9-8 Town printed and French muslins
Balzarine, Organdi, and Poil de chevre ditto
Printed furnitures
Ditto, ditto for carriage linings
Venetian, Gothic, and fancy blinds
Furniture, and haircord dimities
Fringes, all kinds, for ditto
Damask, and watered moreens
Fringes, lace, &c., for ditto
Welsh, Merino, and Lancashire flannels
White and coloured serges and baizes
Ironing blankets
Real Bath and Witney blankets
Army, navy, and bush, ditto
White and coloured counterpanes
Imperial and summer quilts
Toilet ditto, very thin and light
Summer quilts, in colours QUITE NEW
Superior white shirts, linen fronts
Ditto, ditto, for boys and youths
Regatta shirts of superior style and quality
Ditto ditto, town printed
Royal Thames yacht ditto

6-4 to 24-10 damask table covers
8 4 and 10-4 printed and embossed cloth ditto
White and coloured D'Oyles
White and coloured toilets

SCOTCH, SWISS, AND INDIA MUSLINS.

6-4 and 8-4 book muslins
6-4 Swiss and India ditto
6-4 Mulls and lawns
6-4 Ditto Swissed and soft
9-8 and 6-4 Nainsooks
6-4 Cambrics and jaconets
6-4 Thick and thin checks
6-4 Cords and muslinettes
6-4 Figured cambrics
6-4 Drawn books and jaconets
6-4 Bishops and Master of Arts lawns
6-4 Widows' books
6-4 Complimentary mourning muslins
6-4 Victoria lawns
6-4 and 8-4 Brochée white and coloured
Swiss and German muslins
Indian, Swiss, and Scotch tambour, japanned and sewed muslin robes, in endless variety

WINDOW MUSLINS.

6-4 Harnessed and bordered window muslins
Ditto ditto, in colours
6-4 Striped and Lappet window muslins
Ditto ditto ditto, in colours
6-4 Japanned ditto
Ditto ditto coloured
White, blue, pink, amber and green lenos
12-4 White, green, pink, sky, and amber mosquito nets
4-4, 6-4, and 8 4 bobbin nets
4-4 and 5-4 figured ditto
4-4 and 6-4 black and white Brussels ditto
4-4 and 6-4 black and white wire ground ditto
4-4 black, white, and coloured French tulle
White and coloured Crape lisse
White and coloured areophanes and crapes

Plain de laines, alpacas, and llama cloths
French, German, and English merinos
Printed de laine, belzarine, and poult de chevre dresses
Ditto Cashmere and challi ditto
Goat-hair and chameleon ditto
Tissues, ariel, organdi, barège, batiste, and other fancy ball and evening dresses
Tarlatan muslin, lace, and batiste tunics and robes

SILK, SHAWL, AND CLOAK ROOM.

An enumeration of the various beautiful English and foreign productions in silks, shawls, visites, scarfs, robes, &c., always to be found in this department, cannot be attempted. Suffice it to say, the value of this description of stock at all times exceeds £10,000, and is constantly being augmented by fresh novelties.

HOSIERY.

3 and 5 thread hosiery, made to order, and warranted not cut reels
8 thread (6 thread heels and feet), an article strongly recommended
White Lisle thread hose, for summer wear
Ditto ditto lace clocks, &c., &c.
White and brown Lisle half-hose for gentlemen
White and brown extra stout five-thread cotton, warranted
Children's white, brown, and coloured half-hose of the most approved makes
Ladies' merino dresses
Gentlemen's merino vests and pantaloons
Ditto ditto ditto, extra large and very superior
Cotton hosiery, shirts and drawers
Silk, cotton, and worsted nightcaps
&c., &c.

GLOVES.

Ladies' kid, silk, Lisle thread, and riding gloves
Gentlemen's doe and buckskin, dogskin, and tan, kid, silk, and Lisle thread gloves
India-rubber, silk, cotton, worsted, and buckskin braces
&c., &c., &c.

BABY LINEN, a large assortment of the best description
Cotille, satteen, and jean stays
Ditto ditto ditto, coloured
Girls' and maids' ditto, all kinds
Infants' belts and binders, &c.
Laces, flowers, bonnets, &c.

George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.
November 25, 1848. 8371

TO WOOLGROWERS AND SETTLERS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY avail themselves of the near approach of the wool clip to inform their numerous up-country connexions, and woolgrowers and settlers in all parts of the colony, that their stock of slops has lately been increased by several hundred bales and cases, and is now replete with every requisite for up-country use.

The proprietors most respectfully submit, that by importing their own slops, and having the benefit of their being got up under the immediate superintendence of their house in England, that they are in a position to offer advantages to purchasers unequalled by any other establishment in these colonies.

The proprietors, fully conscious of the pressure of the times, are determined to meet the same by selling at a great reduction from their ordinary profits.

A few articles only are enumerated, viz.:—

TROUSERS,—
Drab moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto, double stitched and tape lined
Ditto ditto, strapped ditto
Miller's drab ditto
White ditto
Ditto cantoon ditto
Ditto duck ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, superior
White and brown drill ditto
Ditto ditto ditto boys' ditto
Ditto drab cotton cord ditto
Ditto woollen ditto
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Superfine blue cloth ditto
Horsley and pilot ditto

VESTS,—
Printed quilting vests
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Black satin ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Plush ditto
Ditto ditto sleeved
Silk ditto ditto
Drab and buff cassimere ditto

JACKETS,—
White and brown drill jackets
White cantoon ditto
White and drab moleskin ditto
Superfine blue cloth ditto

COATS,—
Gambroon shooting coats
Tweed ditto ditto
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Doeskin ditto
Summer cloth paletots
Alpaca ditto
White linen coats
Brown holland blouses
Checked linen ditto
Blue and drab shepherd's coats
Ditto ditto stockmens' ditto
Ditto ditto pilot ditto
Ditto ditto pea jackets
Ditto ditto ditto coats

SHIRTS,—
Blue striped shirts
Regatta ditto
Ditto ditto, Royal Thames Yacht
Ditto ditto, boys'
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto ditto extra stout
White ditto, linen fronts and collars
Ditto ditto ditto, boys' assorted
Blue serge shirts
Scarlet, ditto ditto
Guernsey ditto
Ditto ditto striped
Lambswool and merino ditto
Ditto ditto pantaloons
Bush and army blankets
Real Witney ditto, for family use
Diaper rugs, all sizes
Coloured counterpanes ditto
White ditto ditto
Ditto ditto light, for summer use
Osnaburghs and ticks
Stockmen's boots
Ditto belts
Hats and caps, all kinds.

George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.
November 20, 1848. 7960

CHEAP AND ELEGANT BONNET RIBBONS,

EX GENERAL HEWITT.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY will open, This Day, Monday, one thousand (1000) pieces, (36,000 yards), rich Bonnet Ribbons, all at sixpence per yard, worth one shilling.

George-street,
9053 Opposite the Post Office.

NEW BAREGE SHAWLS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY will open, This Day, Monday, two cases containing 1850 new Barege Shawls, all at the extremely low price of seven shillings and sixpence each.

George-street,
6054 Opposite the Post Office.

12-4 MOSQUITO NETS, CHINA GAUZES, &c.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have just opened, and are selling at *greatly reduced prices*, the following, viz.:—

12 4 white and green mosquito net
6-4 amber, green, and white lenos
6-4 striped and lappet muslins
Embroidered muslin curtains, in sets
Embossed felted ditto, a new article
China ganozes, plain and clouded
Fringes, gimps, tassels, &c.

George-street,
9055 Opposite the Post Office.

VENTILATED SILK AND FELT HATS.

EX GENERAL HEWITT.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY have on sale an extensive assortment of Christy's best Silk Hats, waterproof and ventilated, and particularly deserving the attention of gentlemen requiring a really superior article.

Also
Drab felt hats
Ditto ditto, round crowns and soft
Ditto ditto, green unders
Navy, travelling, and fancy caps
&c., &c.

George-street,
9056 Opposite the Post Office.

NEW GOODS,

EX ELIZA MOORE, TRAFALGAR, AND WEST INDIAN.

THE undersigned has just opened and marked the remaining portion of his shipments by the above vessels, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which have been marked at a trifling advance on the cost price, to ensure a speedy sale, and would particularly call the attention of

FAMILIES

to a small lot of
Real linen sheetings, in all widths, from 1½ to 3 yards wide
Horrocks's, and other superior makers', shirting calicos
Furniture dimity
Huckabacks, diapers, &c.
Rich black and coloured satinets
Rich striped ducapes of the newest styles
A small quantity of very superior South Sea Island ARROWROOT, in 4, 6, and 10 lb. packages.

GEO. CHISHOLM,
7807 253, Pitt-street.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

EX CATHERINE JAMIESON, AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

50 CASES AND BALES NOW OFFERED.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON, in submitting the following list for the inspection of the Ladies of Sydney, and also to settlers in the up-country, would remark—

These goods have been selected by their agent, both in London and Manchester, with every possible care and attention, and having been purchased at a time when the markets were depressed by Continental struggles and other causes, have been obtained at a remarkable low rate. This, together with the great depression now existing in the colony, arising from the tremendous sacrifice made on the staple article wool, has induced them to make considerable reductions, not only in the price of their former extensive stock; but also to mark their new goods at such unusually low prices as will insure their speedy sale, and render it apparent to all purchasers they will effect a considerable saving in making purchases at their establishment.

Joseph Thompson and Son feel it superfluous to make any comment on the quality of the goods imported by their house.

The texture, style, and durability of the various articles, being so well known and appreciated by all who have extended their favours to the establishment for a series of years.

266, Pitt-street.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

Blue, white, amber, green, checked and striped mosquito gauze
Striped book muslins
Lappet ditto ditto
Bordered book ditto
10-4 and 12-4 green, blue, and white mosquito net
Coloured book muslins
Coloured tarletan ditto
White ditto ditto
White, checked, and figured muslin dresses
White and coloured figured Swiss muslin ditto
Satin spot, and striped figured cambric ditt
Lace, striped, and check muslins
5-4 and 6-4 book muslins
6-4 Swiss books
6-4 jacconet, cambric, and check muslins
Lawn and French cambric handkerchiefs.

CALICOES, &c.

9-8 super calicoes
33 inch white shirtings
33 inch domestic ditto
36 inch home bleached ditto
36 inch longcloths, (Horrocks's)
36 and 40 inch Derby dowlas
8-4, 10-4, 11-4 stout family sheetings
30, 33, and 36 inch grey calicoes
8-4 sheeting ditto ditto
3-4 linen huckaback
3 4 medical rubber
3-4 diaper towelling
3-4 China cloth
3-4 glass cloth
4-4 Dressed and undressed brown hollands
40 inch pallisse canvas
7-8 and 4 4 Irish linens
7-8 and 4 4 linen diapers
4-4 and 5-4 Barnsley linen (aprons)
10-4 Barnsley sheetings
7, 8, 9, and 10-4 damask table linens
7, 8, 9, 10 and 10-12 table cloths
5-8 and 3-4 damask napkins, nursery diapers
5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 coloured and white toilet covers
9-4, 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 white counterpanes
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto extra super ditto
Ditto, ditto, ditto, and 13-4 super toilet quilts
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 coloured ditto, in pink, lilac, and blue
3-4 and 4-4 white furniture dimities
36, 38, 40, 45, 50 inch white window hollands
4 and 5 inch green, amber, blue, drab, crimson, and scarlet worsted fringes
Coloured and white bed lace.

MOLESKINS AND CORDS.

3-4 drab and millers' drab moleskins, very heavy
3-4 white ditto ditto
3-4 drab and white cotton cord, 6 and 8 shaft
3-4 drab and white *bang up*
3-4 drab, blue, buff, and white jeans
3-4 white and brown drills
3-4 white and brown riding ducks

SILK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention is called to the above department, being replete with every novelty of the season, consisting of
Black gros de Naples and ducapes
Black satins and satinets
Black ottoman checked ditto
Coloured and white ducapes
Black and white glace silks
Coloured satins and satinets
Black mode silks
Coloured glace silks
Coloured glace ditto
Coloured striped and checked glace ditto
Rich embroidered striped glace ditto
Coloured, watered ducapes
Black watered ditto
27-inch black satin striped watered ditto
White, black, and coloured Persians and sarsnets

SHAWLS AND VISITES.

Black silk, satin, and watered visites
Black silk, satin, and watered scarfs
Black silk and satin shawls
Rich printed cashmere ditto
Rich wove cashmeres, in elegant designs
Rich barège shawls and long scarfs
Rich printed long cashmere ditto
Black bordered Thibet shawls
Blue, brown, white, and drab ditto
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Thibet handkerchiefs
Printed Llama ditto
Fancy silk neck ties

DRESSES.

Wove Oregon plaid dresses
Wove Roslyn ditto ditto
Printed barège ditto ditto
All wool balzarine dresses, new style
Balzarine muslin dresses, fast colours
Printed muslin and organdie, ditto
Printed summer cashmere, ditto
Checked Llama, ditto
3-4 small pattern mousseline de laine, for children
3-4 fine texture challi plaids
4-4 plaid muslins, (much worn in England)

RIBBON DEPARTMENT

Consists of an endless variety of novelties in Rich brocade, white and coloured lutestrings
Rich plaid and figured lutestrings
French satin ribbons, all widths
Fancy checked bonnet ribbons, for children
Black and coloured saranet, ditto.

GIMPS AND FLOSS FRINGES.

An entire new and rich assortment of gimps, fringes, buttons, and trimmings.

PARASOLS.

Plain brown silk parasols
Plain ditto Claremont ditto
Ditto embroidered borders, French shape
Plain brown brocaded ditto
Coloured fancy silk and gingham ditto

BONNETS.

Children's, maids', and women's Dunstable bonnets
Children's, maids', and women's pearl straw ditto
Children's ditto, ditto, Tuscan ditto
Women's patent rice straw ditto
Ditto fancy ditto ditto ditto
Ditto Milan straw
Ditto Florence pearl
Ditto Rutland
Ditto Vandyke Bedford
Ditto Spanish
Ditto Mexican
Ditto satin ditto
Ditto mode de Ville
Ditto fancy chip ditto
Ditto Caroline
Ditto Cordonne, fancy
Ditto coloured and black
Ditto grey chip and Cordonne
Ditto coloured Manila
Ditto Linden Florence
Infants', boys', and youths' Tuscan, Dunstable, fancy bird's-eye, and Leghorn hats
Florence Jenny Lind ditto

The Hosiery, Glove, and Lace Department comprise, as usual, every article in request.

9222

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

RELINQUISHING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. TO THE PUBLIC.

INTERESTING AND UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF

FOREIGN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, including the late importations, ex Agincourt, Charlotte Jane, and Eliza Moore, of

MESSRS. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER

BEE-HIVE,

KNOWN TO BE THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.!

THIS NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE, COMMENCED ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18

And the whole is now being submitted under such peculiar circumstances as cannot fail to interest

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, SHIPPERS, SETTLERS DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS TAILORS, AND DEALERS,

This unexampled opportunity of obtaining

GOODS OF STERLING QUALITY

AT A MOIETY OF THEIR REAL VALUE,

Must appear so evident to the public, on an inspection of the price list, that any further comment would be superfluous.

THE AMOUNT OF THIS STOCK EXCEEDS IN VALUE THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING,

And to meet the extensive demands which

A SALE

Of this character will produce,

Several experienced assistants have been engaged to arrange and forward the prominent lots, and avoid loss of time or inconvenience to ladies while making their selections.

THE STOCK HAS BEEN REDUCED

To such Tempting and Irresistible Prices

AS MUST INSURE A RAPID SALE, AND MEET THE APPROBATION OF INTENDING PURCHASERS;

And in order to afford every facility for realizing so enormous a stock, every visitor will be furnished with a catalogue of the articles on sale, and the reduced prices affixed, from which no abatement will be made.

During the sale the various departments will have the personal superintendence of the proprietors, whose ardent exertions are bent to the task of seeing every purchaser waited on with civility and promptitude.

C. N. & B. Take this opportunity of testifying to their very numerous customers their grateful acknowledgements for the extraordinary share of patronage, which has so distinguished their Establishment for so many years; and respectfully announce their determination to

RELINQUISH BUSINESS.

In again directing public attention to this

GREAT SALE,

it is more to impress upon the minds of

COUNTRY BUYERS AND SETTLERS

the necessity of an early call, as the inhabitants of Sydney and the neighbourhood having most of them visited the establishment during the past two weeks, are now able to judge for themselves of the great advantages to be gained by purchasing at

THE BEE HIVE,

and to remind them of the

FACT

that to render this,

OUR LAST SALE,

AS ATTRACTIVE AS POSSIBLE, WE HAVE THROWN OPEN ALL OUR

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

SILKS, FANCY GOODS, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, SLOPS, &c.,

AT COST PRICE.

In conclusion

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER, beg to state that the principles which have raised their establishment to its present eminence, will be their guiding feature in conducting their

GREAT SALE,

Strictly adhering to the system of making only ONE PRICE, and allowing no deception.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER.
BEE HIVE
PITT-STREET, SYDNEY. 9194

COLEMAN'S LIST OF PRICES—

Ladies' net caps, 1d. each
Ladies' crotchet collars, 3½d. each
Umbrellas, 1s. 6d. each
Boy's cloth caps, 1s. 6d., worth 3s.
10-4 white counterpanes, 6s. 6d. each
Rich Cashmere shawls, 4s. 6d. each
Men's longcloth shirts, linen fronts and collars, 2s. each
Superior ditto, 4s. 6d., worth 6s. 6d.
Habit shirts, 11½d. each
Superior ditto, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Longcloths, 6d. per yard, worth 7½d.
Drab moleskin, 7½d. per yard
Gauze ribbons 1d. ditto
Bonnet ditto, 4½d. ditto
Kid gloves, 2½d. per pair
Lace ditto, 3½d. ditto
Women's white cotton hose, 4d. ditto
Superior ditto, 8d., worth 11d. ditto
Women's white stays, 2s. 3d. ditto
Ditto coloured ditto, 1s. 6d. ditto
Brown half-hose, 6d.

Ducks, drills, ticks, muslins, ginghams, slops, Orleans cloth, dimity, fringes, and indeed, every article on hand will be sold a prices under those of any other house in Sydney, to make room for a large shipment daily expected.

453, George-street, November 25. 5302

EX HAMLET.

JUST OPENED, BY GEORGE CHISHOLM, 253, PITT-STREET,

ONE case very superior SUMMER FLOWERS, in sprigs, wreaths, and bonnet bunches

ALSO,

One case brown and fancy silk and satin PARASOLS, of the newest style
New styles in bonnet and cap ribbons, &c., &c.

9015

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

IN addition to the stock of New Goods advertised last week, J. M. Illidge has much pleasure in announcing that he has just opened five trunks of ladies' and children's black and coloured Adelaide Boots, which he will retail to his customers at a price that will not fail to secure their approbation and favour.

Mark the address.

J. M. ILLIDGE,
369, George-street,
Opposite the Market.

P. S.—Customers living at the southern end of the town are informed that all goods advertised by J. M. Illidge may also be obtained at Thomas Illidge and Company's, Clarence House, George-street South, opposite the Haymarket Clock. 8911

WHEAT.

800 BUSHELS of Van Diemen's Land Wheat for sale at the stores of the undersigned.

GEORGE SMALL,
9157 4, Jamison-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRAPERY, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

THE undersigned having re-marked the whole of his extensive stock, will offer it for sale This Day.

And being determined to dispose of the whole before the end of the present year would invite the particular attention of the public; and as the goods are all fresh and of the very best description, and having been re-marked during the past week will be offered at such prices as must ensure a rapid sale. A few of the leading articles alone will serve to show the great advantage to be derived from buying at this establishment.

Fast coloured print dresses, reduced from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.
Ditto ditto, from 4s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Cambric ditto, 5s. to 3s. 11d.
Hoyle's best cambric, 4s 3d. and 4s. 9d.
The finest cambric prints, in the newest patterns, at 5s.
400 Twilled cashmere dresses, 4s. 11d., worth 9s. 6d.
560 De laine dresses, 4s. 6d., worth 8s.
780 De laine dresses, from 6s. to 7s. 6d., worth double
Printed muslin dresses, from 2s 11½d. to 7s. 6d.
A lot of yard wide ginghams, clearing out at 5½d., worth from 9d. to 1s. per yard
500 Yards of check Chusans, 3½d., worth 1s.
Light summer shawls, an immense stock, commencing at 3s. 6d.
Men's brown cotton socks, 4d. per pair
Women's white cotton hose, from 5½d.
Ladies' fine thread hose, worth 1s. 8d, for 1s. 0½d.
A lot of extra fine ditto, for 1s. 6d. usually sold at 2s. 6d.
Women's black worsted hose, at 7½d., worth 1s.
Men's India rubber braces, 5½d.
Artificial flowers, 1d.
Ladies' caps, 1d.
Ladies' needle worked muslin collars, from 6d.
Ditto ditto habit shirts, from 11d.
Wide and narrow lace of every description, commencing at 1½d.
500 Pieces bonnet ribbon commencing at 3d.
Very stout Scotch twilled shirts, 2s. 6d.
Heavy striped ditto, 1s.
Fancy regatta ditto, 1s. 6d.
Double stiched moleskin trousers, 6s. 4d.
Good strong dark vests, 3s. 3d.
Light summer ditto, 4s. 6d.
Satin vests, 6s. 9d.
Superior ditto, from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

With an extensive assortment of linen and cotton tick, white and brown drills, moleskins, dressed and undressed brown hollands, English and colonial buckskins and tweeds, linen and cotton sheetings, flannels, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4 linen damask, with an extensive and varied assortment of every description of goods, suitable both for town and country buyers, at such extremely low and tempting prices as cannot fail to astonish any person that will take the trouble to come, see, and judge for themselves.

JOHN T. WOODS,
Notice the address—269, Pitt-street,
9165 Opposite the Bee Hive.

LEATHER.—Nearly all the principal tanners in the colony constantly send their leather to the undersigned for sale. Shoemakers, saddlers, storekeepers, and exporters, can therefore supply themselves with whatever description they may require on the best of terms.

A. SAUNDERS,
Agent,
390, Pitt-street, Sydney, December 11. 9190

HOMEBUSH RACES.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Best Feeding Oats
Best fine Van Diemen's Land old Hay.

HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
December 9. 9203

RAISINS, EX ST. GEORGE.

THE undersigned has for sale, 23 barrels Raisins, ex St. George, which will be landed This Day.

The great scarcity of the above article renders an early application essential to ensure some for the approaching season.

Also,—
Currants in caroteels.

JOHN STIRLING,
559, George-street.
December 11. 9216

DISHER'S THISTLE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Forty casks, each four dozen, of this favourite brand; it will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

GEORGE SMALL,
9158 4, Jamison street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Teas, ex Thomas Fielden.
Fine hysonskin, in chests, half chests, and tencatty boxes, ex Thomas Fielden and London—
Congou, in chests and half-chests.

Sugars—
Dry bright Pampanga
Very superior Taal, well-drained
Ration sugars, Java and China.

THACKER AND CO.,
Fort-street.
November 18. 7961

RAISINS AND CURRANTS,

EX HAMLET.

NOW Landing, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned
10 Barrels Cheeme Raisins
5 Carroteels Patras Currants

ROBERT COVENY,
8397 102, Market street.

NOTICE.

THE price of Coals at the Australian Agricultural Company's Staith at Newcastle is seven shillings per ton.

PHILLIP P. KING.
Commissioner A. A. Company.
Port Stephens, January 1. 1574

PATENT SPERM CANDLES.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of PRICE'S, FIELD'S, and HALE'S patent SPERM CANDLES, in boxes of 25lb. each equal to the pure sperm, at one shilling and sixpence per lb. by the package.

A. FOSS,
7791 313, Pitt-street North.

PICKED CEDAR FOR EXPORTATION.

30,000 FEET PRIME CEDAR, now landing, at the Flour Company's Wharf, ex Juliet, Rodgers, master, from the Tweed, for sale. apply to

MR. J. S. HANSON.
December 7. 8978

5000 SHEEP AND STATION.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, about 5000 Sheep, now running about 70 miles from Goulburn, and the unexpired Lease of 900 acres purchased Land, with run adjoining for 7000 sheep. There is a dwelling-house, wool-sheds, stock-yards, and huts; also working bullocks, drays, hurdles, &c.; in fact every thing required on a sheep establishment. About 7 tons hay, quantity of wheat, and some stores. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH BULL, Goulburn; or to

RICHARD FAWCETT,
Auctioneer,
9149 481, George-street.

FOR SALE, a very superior and light perch Britska Carriage, with patent axles, and hung on flat four springs, painted light green, stuffed with the best beaten hair and trimmings, in first-rate condition. To be viewed at DAVIS'S WHITE HORSE LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES, Pitt-street, two doors, from the Union Bank.

Any lady or gentleman requiring such a vehicle, for use in either town or country, will find this a most desirable opportunity of obtaining one, as there are but few now with perches to be purchased.

8944 WILLIAM DAVIS.

SPERM AND BLACK OIL for Sale by

S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
9123 Macquarie place.

ADVANCES ON WOOL AND TALLOW.

THE undersigned will advance on wool and tallow, for shipment to London.

9050 BROWN AND CO.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
8953 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a buyer of the above.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6943 Sussex-street.

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.

Wools re-packed and sorted.

THOMAS HOLT, JUN.
244 136 George-street, South

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondent in London.

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
December 11. 9183

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce consigned to Robert Brooks, Esq., London.

R. TOWNS,
Towns's Wharf.
October 31. 6900

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and Tallow consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Matheson and Co.

9127 THACKER AND CO.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Nicol begs to intimate to his country friends, and to his acquaintances in general, that the Brougham Tavern is now carried on by him, where good accommodation, for both man and horse, is to be had. Good stores are attached to the premises, where his customers can keep wool, or any other country produce, until a market offers, free of expense.

319, Pitt-street, Sydney, December 11. 9227

NOTICE.—All persons having accounts against Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Connell, who are about to leave the colony, are requested to send them in without delay, addressed under cover to Messrs. CAMPBELL AND CO., Campbell's Wharf.

December 7. 9066

NOTICE.—Messrs. Robert Campbell and James John Riley, the trustees of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Connell's marriage settlement, who have hitherto effected through Mr. William Manners Clarke, various sales of the lands vested in them, having determined for the present to make no further sales, give notice that the authority they granted to Mr. Clarke has been cancelled, and that they have appointed Mr. John Moloney, builder, to collect all interest now or hereafter to become payable in respect of the sales already made.

Sydney, December 7. 9067

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to dispose of his business, and leaving the colony, begs to intimate that he has discontinued giving credit at his stores, and requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts before the 1st January next, otherwise they will be handed over to his Solicitor for recovery, without respect of parties.

PIERCE HEGARTY.
Muswellbrook, December 4. 9703

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife Honora Neven has left her home: this is to give notice, that I will not be liable for any debts she may contract from this date.

DANIEL NEVEN.
December 11. 9180

TENDERS required for 400 or 500 tons best Newcastle coals, to be delivered at the Rosemorran Smelting Works, at the entrance of Lane Cove. Apply at 589, Lower George-street, between ten and twelve o'clock. 9110

FARM WANTED, to purchase for Cash, in the district of Illawarra, Kiama, or the Hawkesbury, containing about 200 acres, more or less, with some cultivation paddocks and good water, with or without house and buildings. Apply to

R. FAWCETT.
9022 481, George-street.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED, for the Presbyterian School, Bathurst, on the 1st of January, 1849. Salary £40 per annum, with free house and garden. Applications to be made to the Rev. Mr. SMYTHE, Bathurst, from whom further particulars can be ascertained.

Bathurst, November 30. 1771

MOLONG MINING COMPANY.

WANTED, to proceed to the Molong Copper Mine, an experienced smelter. Apply at the Company's Office, Spring-street. 9171

WANTED, a Female Servant, to wait on a Lady and her Infant, during their voyage to England; and afterwards, if required. Apply at the CHIEF JUSTICE'S; Hyde Park. 9181

GARDENER WANTED.—He must be thoroughly skilled in his business in all its branches. The address of the party may be learnt on application to Mr. MORT, who has been requested to engage a competent person. 9030

WANTED, a Carter, to take charge of a five-horse team, he must be strictly sober, and thoroughly understand the management of horses; character from last place will be required. Apply to Mr. RICHARD HILL, 211, Pitt-street. 9098

TO MILLERS.—Wanted, a Miller for a Watermill in the country. He must well understand his business, dressing stones, &c. Apply to

HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
December 11. 9204

WANTED, by a respectable young married man, who is able and willing to make himself useful, a situation in the country, such as storekeeper, or to take the charge of a small farming establishment, requiring a confidential and industrious couple, as may be arranged; the wife would engage as junior teacher or as housekeeper to a single gentleman; can have a three years' character from his last employer. Address F. E., *Herald* Office. 9168

WANTED, by a respectable young man just arrived from England, a situation as Draper's Assistant; having but a slight knowledge of the business, would consider his board and lodging as an equivalent for his services for the first six or twelve months. References of the highest respectability can be given. Address H. A. M., *Herald* Office. 9172

GOVERNESS.—A lady accustomed to tuition and fully competent to instruct in French, Music, Drawing, Flower Painting, the use of the Globes, and English in all its branches, wishes to engage in a gentleman's family as a Governess. Satisfactory references can be given. Letters addressed (post paid) A. Y., *Herald* Office. 9179

WANTED, an active man, who can produce a good character, to make himself generally useful. Apply at Petty's Hotel, Church Hill. 9215

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas a Mare, answering to the following description, is supposed to have been stolen from the Government Domain, Parramatta, on or about the 20th ultimo, This is to give notice that the above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

The Mare is bright bay, with black points and short tail, about 14½ hands high, branded 8 on off side of neck under the mane.

Government House, December 8. 9099

£5 REWARD.—Whereas, on or about Wednesday night last, some malicious person or persons wantonly defaced a portion of the new work of St. Paul's Church, Chippendale; whoever will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offenders, shall receive the above reward.

Apply to ARTHUR JONES AND CO., Crown-street, Sydney. 9178

STRAYED, from the Government Domain, Sydney, on Sunday last, a white poled Cow with yellow spots, branded GG on off hind quarter.

Whoever will bring the same to the Government House, Sydney, or Parramatta, shall be rewarded.

December 8. 9100

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED CITY RESIDENCE.

TO BE LET, situate in Pitt-street, containing four rooms, two detached kitchens, with servants' apartments; a brick Cottage on the premises, containing two rooms, coach-house, stable, and good well of water.

Parties who may have recently arrived in the colony or from the interior will find this a very eligible opportunity of securing a comfortable and respectable residence. The cottage is furnished with every requisite from the parlour to the kitchen, including dinner and tea services, &c.

The rent will be for cottage and furniture £2 per week, and immediate possession given. Apply to

R. MURRY,
House, Land, and Commission Agent.
Servants' Registry Office, 180, corner of King and Elizabeth streets.
December 11. 9175

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To Let. Furnished Apartments for Single Gentlemen only, consisting of parlour and bedroom, with attendance, in a private residence. Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, Registry Office, Castlereagh-street; or at the *Herald* Office. 9202

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the house in Castlereagh-street, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Bodenham. Apply at the Bank of New South Wales

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TO LET, the house No. 2, in Hunter-street, second door from George-street. Possession can be given immediately. THACKER and Co., Fort-street. 8782

TO BE LET, the House and Premises in Macquarie-street North, at present occupied by S. K. Salting, Esq.

Also, two small dwelling houses in Wentworth-place.

Apply to
W. WALLIS, builder,
222, Elizabeth-street
December 8. 9217

TO LET OR SELL.—The newly and substantially built premises in Liverpool-street, known as Bowden's Sugar Works, with all the machinery and apparatus complete.

For particulars apply to
ALLEN AND SON,
8511 140, Elizabeth-street.

TO parties in want of a really comfortable and highly respectable family dwelling—one now offers in William-street, near the Museum, and will be found on inspection to be replete with every accommodation. Rent not so much an object as a respectable tenant. Apply to Mr. DOWNEY, Architect, William-street; or to Mr. MARTIN, Rose Bay Hotel, at Rose Bay.

December 7. 9029

TO LET, with immediate possession, that handsome and commodious Family Residence, at Balmain, lately in the occupation of T. W. Campbell, Esq. Apply to Mr. METCALFE, Custom House. 6328

TO LET.—That commodious residence at the Glebe, lately occupied by Mr. Bowden, containing twelve rooms, with outhouses complete, and a large garden well stocked with fruit and other trees.

Also,

Three cottages with garden ground attached; one situated on the Glebe road, and the other two at Toxteth Park.

Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
ALLEN AND SON,
8512 190, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the house at the Glebe lately occupied by Mr. Woolley, with or without the upper garden. Rent moderate. Apply to T. WOOLLEY, Office, George-street. 6977

TO LET, a Cottage in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and spacious yard. Rent £40 per year. Possession can be given on the 1st January. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, George-street and Charlotte place. 9041

TO SELL OR LET, the commodious house and twenty-two acres of land, at Five Dock, known as Edenhome, on most moderate terms. Apply to J. C., at the *Herald* Office.

Any person removing or destroying any part of this property will be prosecuted. 8994

TO LET, the House and Grounds of Wanstead, Cook's River, at present in the occupation of F. W. Unwin, Esq. The house contains ten rooms, and many conveniences. A large garden in excellent order adjoins it. Communication with town is frequent and speedy, by means of the omnibuses plying to and from a short distance of the grounds; and in every respect it is a desirable residence for a respectable family. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT HOW and Co.; or to Mr. J. F. HILLY, Bank of Australia Buildings, or Newtown. 145

CLYDESDALE.

TO LET,—for terms and particulars enquire at the Office of the Australian Trust Company, 11, Charlotte-place,—that well-known Estate called "Clydesdale," situate on the banks of the South Creek, on the Richmond Road, thirty miles from Sydney, five from Windsor, and fourteen from Parramatta. The estate is fenced in and divided into securely enclosed paddocks, and has all the conveniences required in a farming establishment; it consists of about 900 acres, of which upwards of 500 are cleared and fit for cultivation. As a well watered estate it is second to none in the colony. There is an excellent garden of about three acres, well stocked with fruit trees. The house (which is nearly surrounded by a stone flagged verandah nine feet in width,) is brick-built, of two stories, and contains on the ground floor six rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, wash-house, dairy, and two sleeping-rooms for servants; and on the upper floor eleven bed-rooms. The brick out-buildings consist of a six-stall stable, coach-house, extensive lofts over the stable and coach-house; a bakehouse, and rooms for the residence of several labouring families. There are also other necessary buildings. The slab out-buildings consist of two stores, an office, a granary over the stores, garden hut and other huts, barn, and very extensive sheds for carts, &c.; all the buildings are shingled. St. Philip's Church is in the midst of the estate, thereby materially adding to its convenience. To a clergyman intending to keep a school the place would be invaluable. 8816

SALES BY AUCTION.

GROCERS' SUGAR.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
FIVE TONS GROCERS' COUNTER SUGAR.
Terms at sale. 9200

SPIRITS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At 12 o'clock,
5 HOGSHEADS MARTELL'S PALE BRANDY, a very choice sample
5 Hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
10 Hogsheads B.P. rum
10 Cases Lowndes' Old Tom
2 Pipes SPIRITS OF WINE.
Terms at sale. 9201

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
13 CHESTS HYSONSKIN TEA
21 Boxes Souchong
17 Bags Sandwich Island sugar
9 Cases bottled fruits
1 Case jams and jellies
1 Bale twine
13 Bundles twine
1 Case anchovy and bloater paste.
Terms at sale. 9197

PINT PICKLES.
JUST LANDED FROM THE GENERAL HEWITT.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
24 CASES, each 6 dozen, PINT PICKLES, viz.:—
12 Cases, all *mixed*
3 ,, walnuts
2 ,, gherkins
4 ,, onions
1 ,, walnuts and onions
1 ,, beans and mixed
1 ,, assorted
—
24
—
Also,
5 Pipes finest London vinegar.
Terms at sale. 8995

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, WINE MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF CHOICE WINES,
Without reserve, to close sundry consignments.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been instructed to sell by Auction at the City Mart
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
CHAMPAGNE — 27 cases, each 1 dozen
SHERRY—2 Hogsheads
5 Quarter Casks
7 Quarter casks } very choice wine
9 Octaves }
18 Cases, each 1 dozen Page's
13 Cases, each 3 dozen
PORT 6 Cases, each 1 dozen
14 Cases, each 3 dozen
MOSELLE 6 Cases, each 3 dozen
BUCELLAS 9 Cases, each 3 dozen
In addition to the above, there are various small parcels, the whole of which must be sold without reserve, affording thereby an excellent opportunity for purchasing Christmas stocks at low rates.
Terms—liberal. 9196

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At eleven.
VARIOUS articles of household furniture, the property of a person leaving Sydney.
Also.
Kitchen utensils, and sundry other effects.
Terms—Cash. 9199

HUNT'S PORT.
EX CHAMPION, MORRISH, FROM OPORTO.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has received instructions to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
Without the least reserve,
The remaining portion of the *Cargo of this most favourite Wine*, viz.:—
30 HOGSHEADS
150 Quarter-casks.
TERMS.—Under £50, cash; above that sum and under £200, by approved bills at three months; above £200, by approved bills at three and four months.
Note,—Mr. Lloyd begs to call attention to the following extract from Messrs. Hunt and Co.'s letter to Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., dated Oporto, 13th May, 1848, which will sufficiently speak for the quality of the wine. And as every package of the Fanny's cargo has run off at a great profit to the buyers, the present sale offers a first-rate opportunity to wine merchants and others for replenishing their stock:—
"Oporto, May 13, 1848.
"The wine in wood is chiefly of the diamond brand, as recommended by your house in London, but the quality is superior to anything you have ever seen from us under that mark." 9195

THE MONDAY MORNING SALE, AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.
MR. W. G. MOORE
WILL sell, THIS MORNING, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
A large and useful collection of Household Furniture, comprising—
Chiffonniers, tables, chairs, sofas, couches, &c., and a great variety of sundries
Also,
A small invoice of hollowware, comprising boilers, saucepans, kettles, frying pans, &c., &c.
And,
A sundry lot of blacksmith's tools
And at twelve o'clock,
Horses, carts, carriages, breaks, &c., &c.
Terms—cash. 9219

5 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL SELL by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.
At 11 o clock precisely,
Ladies' white satin shoes, lasting boots and shoes, bronze and black kid, Spanish, enamel seal, and cordovan.
Terms at sale. 9221

SAMPLES
OF
GENTS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
FROM JAMES DAVIES AND SON, LONDON.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
2 TRUNKS Gents' Boots and Shoes, sent as samples, of a very superior quality, manufactured by them.
Terms at sale. 9148

SEVEN BALES SHOE THREAD.
JUST LANDED.
MR. R. FAWCETT
HAS received instructions from the Importers, to sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
7 Bales superior shoe thread.
Terms at sale. 9086

23 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,
EX CATHERINE JAMIESON,
From the best makers, James Davies and Son, London.
JUST LANDED,
THE ONLY LOT IN THE MARKET.
MR. R. FAWCETT
HAS received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street.
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock precisely.
23 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES, viz.:—
Ladies' best lasting boots
Ditto second quality ditto ditto
Ditto third ditto ditto ditto
Ditto best lasting shoes
Ditto second and third quality ditto
Ditto patent calf ditto
Ditto patent seal ditto
Ditto bronze and black kid ditto
Ditto Cordovan and Spanish
Children's boots and shoes.
Terms at sale. 9083

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX CATHERINE JAMIESON, MIDDLETON, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
Being more or less damaged by sea-water.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial, Sale Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
88 with JD under in diamond, ¼, 2 cases containing—
18 Dozen door and gate hinges
20 Dozen spring bolts
12 Dozen round shutter bolts
46 Gross screws
10 Dozen snuffers
11 Dozen snuffers and trays
72 Dozen iron pulleys
21 Dozen brass locks
15 Dozen trivets, twenty-five iron candlesticks
2 Dozen stable locks
1 Dozen handcuffs
28 Toasting forks
6 Gross hooks and eyes
Terms—cash. 9152

HARDWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
THREE CASES ASSORTED,
consisting of—
Looking glasses, pocket-books, window fasteners, rim latches, door knockers, snuffer trays and snuffers, brass taps, fire irons, curling irons, pocket knives, needles, hooks and eyes, buttons, magnum bonum steel pens, dressing cases, sailors' thimbles, jews' harps, coffee pots, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9151

IRON POTS AND CAMP OVENS.
TO SHIPPERS, IRONMONGERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 11,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
A superior assortment iron pots, just landed, 3 gallons to 25 gallons
A superior assortment camp ovens, various sizes
Terms at sale. 9138

TWENTY-FIVE CRATES EARTHENWARE.
EX HAMLET.
TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Three crates flowing blue plates, 10, 8, and 6 inch
One ditto ditto dishes, 10 to 20 inch, baking dishes, 9 to 12 inch
One ditto flowing blue vegetable dishes
Three ditto ditto chamber sets
Three ditto ditto cups and saucers, large size
One ditto ditto breakfast plates, tea pots, sugar basins, cream ewers, slop basins, butter tubs, egg cups
Three ditto flowing blue jugs
Three ditto willow dinner, pie, and cheese
One ditto willow dishes, 8 to 12 inch
One ditto willow vegetable dishes, tureens, &c.
Two ditto china gold edge and sprig
Two ditto jugs, basins, chambers, mugs, &c.
Terms at sale. 9089

INVOICE OF BOOKS.
JUST LANDED, PER HAMLET.
NEW WORKS,
TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND OTHERS,
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 13,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The following very superior selection, comprising—
Ainsworth's Old St. Paul's
——— Miser's Daughter
——— Tower of London
British Poets, Needle-works, Scrap Book
Fairy Buds, Donaldson on Manners, Montgomery's Lectures, Common Prayers, Bibles, Martin's China, St. Patrick's Eve, Forget-me-Not's, Spoiled Child, Life of William the Conqueror, Summer Excursions, Matters and Family, Madden's Egypt, Pistol's French Grammar, Hall's Works, Cobbett's Works, Sybel Leonard, Caleb Stukely, Look to the End, Church Service, in case; Guide to Service, Governess, Cook, Clerk, Gardener, Cowherd and Bank Clerk, Stories, Ballads, Life of Mitchell, &c.
Terms at sale. 9189

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
GRAND PIANO, BY BROADWOOD.
LIBRARY OF 600 VOLUMES OF SELECT BOOKS.
ON THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14,
At 11 o'clock,
J. G. COHEN
WILL sell by auction, at the Normal Institution, Elizabeth-street, facing Hyde Park, previous to the removal of the proprietor, Henry Gordon, Esq., to Illawarra,
Drawing-room furniture, consisting of—(grand piano, by Broadwood, a handsome and splendid-toned instrument), loo, card, and other tables, couch, handsome Trafalgar chairs, cheffonier, carpet, hearth rug, fender and fire irons, pictures, &c., &c.
Dining-room sideboard, dining, and other tables, sideboard, mahogany chairs, hair sofa, cut glass, lamps, &c.
Bed-room furniture—superior four-post bedstead, with furniture; camp bedstead, with furniture; single bedsteads, children's ditto, bed-steps, commode, handsome double and single washstands, a neat child's cot, handsome new wardrobe, chests of drawers, &c., &c.
Kitchen articles—copper coal-box and kettle, preserving pan, boilers, kettles, and stew pans.
The Library consists of select works on Science, Mathematics, History, Poetry, English and French Literature, Travels, Astronomy, Surveying, Engineering, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Divinity, Political Economy, Botany, &c.; Electrical Machine, Galvanic Battery, with an immense quantity of apparatus for making experiments in every department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; pair of twelve-inch Globes, large Magic lantern, with astronomical slides, used in the School of Arts for lectures; a superior Theodolite, adapted for railroad levelling, Microscope, Camera Lucida, perhaps the only one in the colony; Pocket Sextant, Quadrant, &c., &c.
Hall Lamp, Oil Cloth, Chairs, and a variety of other articles.
Terms, cash.
☞ The Auctioneer particularly directs the attention of Scientific Gentlemen and School Masters to the above opportunity of furnishing their laboratories and libraries with such choice and select materials, which is not likely to occur again for a long period. 9166

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW-WARE,
JUST LANDED,
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.
At 11 o'clock precisely,
3 Hogsheads saucepans and covers, 1 to 10; oval pots, 3 to 10 gallons, tinned teakettles 1 to 5
1 Hogshead saucepans and covers, oval pots, tinned teakettles
2 Hogsheads saucepans and covers, 1 to 8, round pots 4 to 8 gallons, oval pots 2½ to 8 gallons, tinned teakettles 2 to 5, teakettles 3 to 5 gallons, glue kettles, tinned cups, 2s. to 5s., and other goods.
Terms at sale. 9167

STATIONERY AND BOOKS.
JUST LANDED.
TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Prints—views
Tales of all Nations, Tales of the East
Biggs' Travels, Trampe's Travels
Jonathan Wild, Jack Ketch
Jack Shepherd, Notorious Characters
Ireland and the Irish
215 Volumes of Books—various
Ratcliffe Clips
Blotting-pads, Satchets, Envelopes
Cedar Slate-pencils
Spelling Books, &c.
Terms at sale. 9090

22 QUARTER-CASKS MARSALA WINE
12 HOGSHEADS DITTO DITTO.
TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.
NO RESERVE.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
22 Quarter-casks Marsala wine
12 Hogsheads ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 9088

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE
OF
TEA AND SUGAR,
To come off on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
HAS received instructions from MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
To close consignments,
The following Teas and Sugars:—
EX WOODSTOCK.
36 Chests hysonskin tea
755 Half-chests ditto ditto
820 Chests ditto ditto, star mark
648 Half-chests ditto ditto ditto
EX BLAIR.
263 Chests hysonskin tea
226 Half-chests ditto ditto
ANGELINA.
120 Chests congou
24 Boxes gunpowder
MARMION.
115 Chests congou
24 Boxes imperial.
EX PANDORA.
52 Boxes souchong.
SUGARS.
18 Tons white Siam
68 Tons sun-dried Pampanga
29 Tons bright Java.
The whole of the above are in first-rate order, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale. 8816

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE LEASES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES OF THE CORPORATION OF THE
CITY OF SYDNEY.
MR. STUBBS is honoured with instructions to let by public auction, at the Town Hall, York-street,
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 11,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The Leases for twelve months from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849, of
No. 1. The George-street Markets
No. 2. The Hay, Corn, and Cattle Markets
No. 3. The Market Wharf, according to plan to be seen at the Town Hall
No. 4. The piece of Land adjoining the Market Wharf, according to plan to be seen at the Town Hall
No. 5. The Water Fountain, Hyde Park
No. 6. The Water Fountain, H.M. Dockyard
No. 7. The Water Fountain, Soldiers' Point
☞ Particulars may be obtained, and the terms and conditions of sale may be seen at the Town Clerk's Office. 8645

POSTPONED TO DECEMBER 12.
FOR SALE,
TWO CAPITAL STATIONS,
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE
OF
R. M. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
TOGETHER WITH
300 TO 400 HEAD CATTLE.
MORE OR LESS.
MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction,
At the Mart, King-street,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
All the Official Assignee's right and interest in and to the excellent Station
"BORO,"
situate in the Murrumbidgee district, and the Station
"ANN'S VALE,"
situate in the Lachlan district, together with
300 HEAD CATTLE,
MORE OR LESS.
Also,
All the remaining Assets in the said Estate, including the Assignee's interest in and to 960 Acres Land, at Burrows, on which there are indications of copper ore.
Terms—Cash. 8230

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.
FOR ABSOLUTE AUCTION,
A HOUSE AND PREMISES,
ADJOINING MRS. MOORE'S AND MR. MASSEY'S PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-STREET, SYDNEY.
MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Winch to sell by public auction, on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 13,
ON THE PREMISES,
Cumberland-street,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
All those excellent house and premises, kitchen, yard, &c., adjoining Mrs. Moore's and Mr. Massey's properties, in Cumberland street, three doors from Mr. Berry's bakery.
Title first-rate.
To be sold without reserve,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FAMILY.
Terms at sale. 9153

THE VERY GENTLEMANLY FAMILY ESTATE OF "TOWRANG,"
Situate within four miles of the thriving Town of Goulburn.
MR. STUBBS hastens to inform Immigrants lately arrived, that he has been instructed by the Proprietor to sell by public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20,
At the Mart, King-street,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The splendid and very valuable Estate of TOWRANG.
It is bounded and beautifully watered by the Wollondilly River and "Black Bob's Creek," and comprises a grant of
☞ 1000 ACRES.
The Auctioneer is authorised by the Proprietor to state, that "if that side of the country was picked through, a better selection could not be made."
Terms, cash, or
☞ SHEEP WILL BE TAKEN IN PAYMENT.
N.B.—It possesses also great mineral indications. 9154

CHEESE, BUTTER, SUGAR.
MR. A. POLACK
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MONDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
283 CHEESES, in excellent order, and of superior quality
4 Casks butter
3 Chests of tea
4 Tons of ration sugar
47 Dozen Day and Martin's blacking
16 Casks ale } Ind and Cope
14 Casks porter }
Fancy soaps and oils
Ladies' black and white satin shoes
Ladies' stays
100,000 Needles
49 Dozen back combs
India-rubber braces
Window glass
A variety of FURNITURE
And a large quantity of goods, must be sold.
Terms—Cash. 9140

WEEKLY SALE OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE.
MR. LYONS
WILL hold WEEKLY SALES of the above, at his Mart,
EVERY TUESDAY,
COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.—STORAGE, RENT FREE, FOR
1000 BALES,
AND COOL CELLARAGE FOR
1000 CASKS OF TALLOW,
IF REQUIRED.
CASH AND SUPPLIES ADVANCED PREVIOUS TO SALE, IF REQUIRED.
George-street and Charlotte-place.
November 23. 8262

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.
TO BE SOLD
BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At 10 o'clock,
On account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy,
THE following Articles, landed from the convict ship Ratcliff—
Biscuit, casks, bread bags, lemon juice, cases with bottles, wood fittings, beds, pillow, blankets, hammocks, &c.
After which,
Will be Sold at the Ordnance Stores,
Sundry old Stores, consisting of old iron and woodwork, tinware, &c., and a boat.
Terms—Cash. 9043

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.
IMPORTANT SALE OF TEA AND SUGAR.
Mr. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO.
To bring to auction, at his Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE WHOLE OF THE CARGO OF TEAS BY THE THOMAS FIELDEN,
JUST IMPORTED, AND BEING
9500 PACKAGES, consisting of—
T and Co. in diamond:
900 Chests } Very superior Hysonskin from Shanghai
600 Half-chests }
☞ These Teas, though marked Sarah Louisa, were imported by the Thomas Fielden, and will be found of excellent quality. The half-chests are about 7lbs. over the usual weight.
T and Co.
3000 Chests } Very fine Hysonskin
3000 Half-chests }
1000 Ten-catty boxes Hysonskin, very superior quality
500 Chests } Congou, finest quality
500 Half-chests }
ALSO,
162 TONS SUGAR, consisting of—
140 Tons bright dry large grained Pampanga Sugar, in clean small mats, ex Winscales, from Manila
22 Tons superior bright grained Ration Sugars, from Java.
*** IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Mr. Lyons solicits the attention of the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Settlers, and others, to this sale, and begs to state that very liberal terms will be granted, and that he will be happy to arrange prior to the sale the extent of credit to be given to intending purchasers of considerable quantities, it being the desire of Messrs. Thacker and Co. that these Teas and Sugars should be sold.
☞ Samples will be on view at the Mart. 8991

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.



THE ENTIRE CARGO
OF THE BRIG
GOVERNOR,
CAPTAIN THOMSON, FROM MANILA.
SUGAR, COFFEE, HATS, AND CIGARS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE ENTIRE CARGO, as above, consisting of—
1059 Bags fine TAAL SUGAR, well drained
2436 Bags bright dry SUN-DRIED PAMPANGA, of good quality for grocers
220 Bags clean MANILA COFFEE
3 Cases 780 MANILA HATS
380,000 MANILA CIGARS,
CONSISTING OF—
4 Cases cigars, 3a superior, 20,000 each, in boxes of 1000
5 Cases ditto, 3a ditto, 20,000 each, in boxes of 500
5 Cases ditto, No. 4a superior, 20,000 each, in boxes of 1000
5 Cases ditto, No. 4a ditto, 20,000 in boxes of 500.
Terms liberal, at sale. 9182

MOST IMPORTANT.
LEASE FOR 28 YEARS
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
OF THE
ST. JAMES'S GLEBE,
NEAR DARLING POINT.
ALSO PART OF
THE SAME GLEBE,
NEAR PADDINGTON.
The former subdivided into
THIRTY-SIX CAPITAL ALLOTMENTS
And the latter into
ELEVEN SPACIOUS BLOCKS.
MR. MORT
HAS received instructions from the Trustees for the St. James's Glebe, to offer for sale by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26,
At 11 o'clock,
under terms and conditions which may be learnt at the Rooms,
THE LEASE FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS
Of all those twenty-nine acres of Land forming a portion of the St. James's Glebe, beautifully situated on the new South Head Road, close to Rushcutter's Bay, and opposite the road to Darling Point and Double Bay, commanding the most charming views, and admirably adapted for cottage residences, as all of the
THIRTY-SIX ALLOTMENTS
are spacious, and most conveniently laid out.
Also, the lease for the same term, of all those 11 acres of land, situate on the Old South Head Road, near to Paddington, subdivided into
ELEVEN ALLOTMENTS.
These large sized plots occupy a most commanding and beautiful position, and are well worthy of attention.
For particulars apply to Acton Sillitoe, Esq., one of the Trustees; to Mr. B. W. Goodall, Surveyor; or to the Auctioneer,
Plans are at the Auction Rooms. 9209

TEN YEARS' CREDIT
UPON
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS
IN THE BEAUTIFUL NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DARLINGHURST.
☞ Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery about this charming property, whilst its elevated position renders it extremely healthful.
The allotments, as will be seen below, are of a size sufficiently large to admit of a comfortable family residence being put upon them, and also allow for a good sized garden in the front and rear; and whilst they are so near the city as to be within a few minutes' walk of it, they are just far enough from it to be beyond the regulations of the Building Act.

MR. MORT
HAS the pleasure to announce to the residents of Sydney and its neighbourhood, as well as to those in the interior, desirous of having a residence near the metropolis, or wishful to make a profitable investment, that he is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, DECEMBER 11,
At eleven o'clock,
THIRTEEN EXTENSIVE SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, Viz.:
LOT 1.
A lovely spot for a cottage site—being beautifully situated at the turn of the road to Glenmore, and opposite the picturesque lodge and grounds of Engehurst, belonging to Mrs. Hely. Its extent is about 28½ perches.
LOT 2.
Enjoys nearly the same privileges of position as Lot 1, which it adjoins. It is the allotment next to the cottage residence and grounds of H. G. M'Carthy, Esq. It contains 34½ perches.
LOTS 3 AND 4.
Are contiguous to Lots 1 and 2, having frontages to the Glenmore Road, opposite to the grounds attached to that much admired residence known as Flinton. They are each about a quarter of an acre.
LOTS 5, 6, 7.
Vary in size, from a little under to a little over a quarter of an acre each, fronting the charming property of T. W. Cape, Esq., and the Flinton Estate, but nearer to the approach towards the New Military Barracks and Sydney. No pen can describe the beauty of the scene which presents itself from these allotments, as well as from that numbered on the plan as
LOT 8,
And having the same frontage, but with a side frontage also to a most beautiful road leading down to Mr. West's property, Rushcutter's Bay.
This land, measuring one rood four and a half perches, has upon it a good sized weather-boarded cottage.
The whole of the allotment is first-rate garden ground.
LOTS 9, 10, 11, AND 12,
Are at the rear of the allotments just described, and are each
ONE ROOD THREE PERCHES
in extent.
They all command the most delightful prospect, immediately overlooking the New South Head Road and Bridge, with Rushcutters Bay and the North Shore beyond, embracing on the eastern and western sides scenery not more varied than beautiful. Lot 9 has the side road leading to Mr. West's above described, and Lot 12 has also a side frontage to a reserved road.
LOT 13,
Is undoubtedly one of the most lovely and fairy-like places to be met with in all the beautiful environs of the City, whilst its extent *(being upwards of two acres)* will enable the purchaser not only to erect a residence worthy of the site, but will also allow full extent for pleasure grounds and garden, nature requiring but little help at the hands of art to make the spot a very *el dorado*.
It is approached by the picturesque road above alluded to, enjoying all the advantages of view already described, with the most perfect privacy and retirement, whilst its immediate vicinity to the city points it out as the place of all others for the residence of any one wishful to enjoy the charms and healthfulness of the country for his family and himself, at a distance of only a few minutes' walk from his counting-house.
A plan is on view at Mr. Mort's Rooms: the terms will be liberal, and the title is unexceptionable.
TERMS—15 per cent. cash deposit, on the fall of the hammer; 15 per cent. by bill at three months; and the residue by an approved bill at twelve months' date, with interest at 8 per cent., or the residue may, if required, remain secured upon the property for 10 years, with interest payable at 8 per cent.
☞ FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF MECHANICS, AND THE LABOURING CLASSES, LOT 13 HAS BEEN SUBDIVIDED INTO TWENTY-TWO SMALLER ALLOTMENTS, IN WHICH WAY IT WILL BE OFFERED, UNLESS A PURCHASER IS FOUND TO TAKE THE WHOLE IN ONE LOT. 9208

CEDAR, PINE, STAVES.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Union Wharf,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12,
At 10 o'clock,
22 LOGS PINE, 6283 feet
26 Logs cedar, 3767 feet
970 Staves
Also,
16,000 FEET CEDAR, in logs.
Terms at sale. 9205

THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
THE CELEBRATED STATIONS OF
BRYMADURA
AND
MANILDRA,
TOGETHER WITH 8698 SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
THE following fine woolled and well-bred Sheep, viz.:
4861 Ewes } Particulars of which will
3413 Wethers } appear in a future ad-
424 Rams } vertisement.
—
8698 more or less
—
BESIDES NEARLY TWO THOUSAND LAMBS WHICH WILL BE GIVEN IN.
THE MAGNIFICENT STATIONS
Upon which the sheep are now running (the right to which will be sold along with the sheep) are situate in the favourite district of Wellington, and are bounded by the runs of Messrs. Boulton Brothers, Captain Darley, and Francis Lord, Esq. The country is open, remarkably well watered, and unquestionably the best sheep country in the colony, and the two stations, with the out-stations attached thereto, will carry
AT LEAST 20,000 SHEEP.
The improvements upon the station are very complete, embracing
Good Cottage, with detached kitchen, garden, &c.
Fine woolshed
Large paddock, newly fenced
Huts for men
Besides every requisite for a large sheep establishment, as many as 22,000 sheep having been upon the run at one time.
THE WASHING-PLACE,
is described as one of the best in the district, and it is the proprietor's fault if the wool is not sent to market in the very primest condition.
☞ Mr. Mort has purposely made the particulars of this really splendid sheep property as brief as possible, with a view of inducing parties to inquire into the desirableness of the investment, and by personal inspection to satisfy themselves that the opportunity for purchasing so extensive and complete a property in so highly favoured a district, is one that only presents itself very rarely indeed.
N. B.—The terms to a respectable purchaser will be very liberal. 9212

223, PITT-STREET.
MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.
MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
The usual weekly collection of household furniture, kitchen utensils, sundries; one turning lathe, with tools complete.
Also,
About four tons of sugar, in lots to suit purchasers.
After which,
Wearing apparel, toys, &c. 9213

TARMONS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
THAT SPACIOUS MANSION,
(Late the Residence of Sir Maurice O'Connell, deceased,)
WITH ALL ITS OUT-BUILDINGS,
ITS BEAUTIFUL GARDEN,
AND ADJACENT LAND;
THE WHOLE OCCUPYING THE MOST CHARMING POSITION, AND COMMANDING THE MOST ENCHANTING SCENERY TO BE MET WITH IN OUR DELIGHTFUL ENVIRONS.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
THE above really magnificent PROPERTY!
Mr. Mort is authorised to divide this Estate into
TWO LOTS,
Making the Mansion and out-houses, and that portion of the garden east of Victoria-street, one lot (in all occupying ONE ACRE AND A HALF); and the land running down to Woolloomooloo Bay from the western boundary of Victoria-street (which when filled up to low water mark will comprise about FIVE ACRES), the other lot. The property will, however, in the first instance, be put up in one lot, should such be the wish of intending purchasers on the day of sale.
In lieu of a newspaper description of this Estate Mr. Mort begs to refer purchasers to the property itself. It is within a few minutes' walk of St. James's, and the visit will well repay the walk. There is a plan at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, where every information may be obtained.
☞ A few years ago Sir Maurice O'Connell gave SIX THOUSAND GUINEAS for "Tarmons," since which time it has been much improved, whilst the business parts of the City have been gradually creeping towards our eastern "west-end," until at length they have embraced it, thereby trebling the value not only of the intervening lands, but of this and its fellow properties likewise.
*** A large portion of the purchase-money may remain upon mortgage of the property.
N.B.—If this property were subdivided, about 1400 feet of frontage might be sold with large depths, without interfering in the least with the residence and out-houses. It is intersected by Victoria, Brougham, and Dowling-streets, besides having a splendid frontage to Woolloomooloo Bay. 9210

MORETON BAY AND DARLING DOWNS.
THE "FRANKLIN VALE" STATION,
AND
THE "CANAL CREEK STATION,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON, ESQ.,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
MR. MORT
Is instructed to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE above most valuable and highly improved Stations, together with the Sheep now depasturing upon them, as per particulars hereinafter-mentioned, viz.:—
THE "FRANKLIN VALE" STATION,
Has upon it the following Sheep, which are well known to be of excellent quality.
2,509 Ewes, two years old
1,669 Ditto, three ditto ditto
7,029 Ditto, five ditto ditto, and upwards
2,064 Wethers, two ditto ditto
—
13,271 More or less.
BESIDES 8047 LAMBS, WHICH WILL BE GIVEN IN!!
☞ The particulars of this Station may be learnt from the following extract taken from a letter just received from the Station:—
"The Franklin Vale Station is a most valuable run,
"CAPABLE OF DEPASTURING 25,000 "SHEEP.
"And within twenty-five miles of the township "of Ipswich, from where to Moreton Bay two "steamers ply daily.
"There is a never-failing supply of water "from three large creeks, which completely trisect the run. These are independent of various lagoons.
"THE HOMESTEAD,
"Has erected upon it a comfortable shingled "dwelling-house, having an extensive loft, "capable of containing several tons of goods; "a detached kitchen and store, besides overseer's house and four-stalled stable. *All these buildings are shingled and nearly new.* "There is also a smith's forge, four men's "huts, and a capital enclosed garden, in a "high state of cultivation. On the various "out-stations are six shepherds' huts, and "about 1000 hurdles.
"THE WOOLSHED
"is large, roomy, well situated, and adapted "for a large establishment. It has only been "erected two years. There is at present being "erected a good and extensive horse paddock."
THE FATTENING QUALITIES
of this run are proverbial, and many thousands of those now upon the station may be at once put into condition for boiling down, and from which a large yield of tallow is certain. The boiling establishments are almost upon the threshold of the station, and from whence there is a water carriage to Sydney. A sure fortune awaits any one purchasing this property, even if the result depended upon boiling down alone.
THE CANAL CREEK STATION
IS SITUATE UPON
THE DARLING DOWNS,
distant from water carriage about 120 miles,
THE IMPROVEMENTS
consist of the following, all of which have been erected within the last few years, viz.:—
A handsome and comfortable superintendent's dwelling
A detached kitchen
Store
Two men's huts, and
Four out-stations, well supplied with every requisite
It will carry, in large flocks, at least
15,000 SHEEP,
being admirably grassed, and abundantly watered by a creek having two extensive branches or heads
The sheep consist of—
3150 Yearling ewes
1335 Wethers 2 years old
3166 Ditto 1 year old
782 Mixed sheep
107 Various ages
—
8540 More or less
—
☞ The much to be lamented decease of Mr. Robinson, is the sole cause of these highly valuable properties being thrown upon the market, just at the time, too, when the extensive improvements and great outlay made upon them were beginning to tell; a circumstance which intending purchasers ought to bear in mind, as years may pass by without such desirable stations being again offered for sale. The genuine and unadorned description above given will satisfy the most sceptical as to the value of these establishments; and as they will be sold without reserve, it behoves every man to watch the day of sale: for, whatever may be its result, the purchaser will, after a few years, have reason for congratulation, inasmuch as he will find his outlay repaid a hundredfold.
Terms and further particulars on application to the auctioneer. 9211

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.
RARE OPPORTUNITY
OF PURCHASING SHARES IN THE
MOLONG MINING COMPANY.
MR. MORT
HAS been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14,
At 12 o'clock,
FORTY SHARES IN THE
MOLONG MINING COMPANY;
NAMELY:
20 Shares, £1 paid up
20 Ditto, £10 ditto
☞ Mr. Mort, in calling attention to the sale of shares in this flourishing Company, begs to state that from the present working of the mine there is every prospect of the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors being realised, and there appears no doubt that the purchaser at this sale will soon find himself in the same enviable situation as the early purchasers in the
FAMOUS BURRA BURRA
Terms, cash. [illegible]

BY ORDER OF THE ATTORNEY OF THE ASSIGNEES IN THE BANKRUPT ESTATE OF MESSRS. MONTEFIORE, BROTHERS, OF LONDON.
LEASE
OF THE WELL KNOWN AND SPLENDID STATION
NANIMA,
IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON,
(Of immense Grazing Capabilities,)
TOGETHER WITH
14,000 SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 16,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The above mentioned extensive and really desirable property, not surpassed perhaps in value by any that has been in the market for years past, and that will probably not be equalled by any that may be offered for years to come.
The rough particulars of the Sheep are as follows—the exact returns will appear in a future advertisement.
857 Ewes, aged
2680 Ditto, four and five years old
1106 Ditto, three and four ditto
1218 Ditto, two ditto
2244 Ditto, one ditto
330 Wethers, five and six years old
2209 Ditto, three and four ditto ditto
952 Ditto, three ditto ditto
2123 Ditto, one ditto ditto
299 Rams.
—
14,018 More or less, besides nearly FIVE THOUSAND LAMBS GIVEN IN.
☞ These sheep are warranted well bred, fine woolled, sound, and never to have been diseased, and intending purchasers may readily satisfy themselves that they are equal to any of the flocks running in the healthy and favorite
DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON,
where it is notorious that the best sheep of which the colony can boast are to be met with. They are in splendid health and prime condition, and attention is earnestly requested to the advantageous proportions of sexes and ages, and to the large quantity of lambs which will be given in with the sheep.
THE STATION.
The purchaser of the sheep will be entitled to a lease for three years at the annual rental of one hundred pounds of the estate of Nanima, consisting of upwards of 16,000 acres, and to occupy for the same period (subject to the charges made by Government for the use of the same) the adjacent Government lands now occupied in connexion with that estate, under license or otherwise, as well as such other lands as may become available to the owners of Nanima, under the pre-emptive right lately conceded to freeholders.
At present the depasturing accommodation that the estate with its appendages will afford, cannot be ascertained with precision, but the land now in occupation or applied for will, it is believed, easily maintain
THIRTY THOUSAND SHEEP.
And little doubt is felt that hereafter the pre-emptive right may be so exercised as to render the establishment capable of depasturing a very large increase on that number.
The station is magnificently grassed, and most abundantly watered, commanding as it does a great extent of frontage to the river Macquarie.
THE IMPROVEMENTS.
upon Nanima, consist of the following, viz.—
A commodious and roomy mansion, with excellent and extensive out-offices
Good garden
Barley paddock, three acres
Wheat ditto, 60 acres
Horse ditto, 300 acres
Stock and milking yards
Wool shed, very complete, with bins, screw press, &c.
Sheep yards and sweating pens
Men's huts
Blacksmith's shop
Hut and all proper conveniences at all the out-stations.
THE FOLLOWING WILL BE GIVEN IN!!
About 5000 lambs
Two teams working bullocks
Drays, carts, harness, &c.
Farming implements, most complete
Various useful stores
Large quantity household furniture
Milch cows and dairy utensils
Hurdles, a large quantity
&c., &c., &c.
Indeed, the purchaser can go upon the run without any additional expenditure whatever, beyond the stores for his future supplies.
☞ Mr. Mort feels that he has failed in giving anything like a complete description of the above most valuable sheep property, but as no party will enter upon such a purchase without enquiring for himself the most minute particulars of both sheep and station, he has the less hesitation in refraining from further detail, the more especially, as he is wishful that intending purchasers should favour him with their enquiries, in order that he may satisfy them upon all points.
TERMS—Ten per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; ten per cent. in cash on the order for delivery being given; fifteen per cent. by bill at six months; and the residue by bills at twelve and twenty-four months. The bills to be dated from day of sale, and to carry interest at the rate of six per cent. Security to be given over the whole purchase for the payment of the bills. 9207

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, December 9, 1848.
JOHNSON V. BRADSHAW.
ON TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, opposite Christ's Church, George-street South, the Sheriff will cause to be sold a horse and cart, harness, saddle and bridle, also some household furniture, groceries, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.
9177

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, December 9, 1848.
IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Pickering v. Johnson.
ON Thursday, the 14th instant, at noon, at the Office of *The Australian Sportsman*, Pitt-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, three Printing Presses, unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under-Sheriff.
9176

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Monday, December* 11, 1848.

FOR THE MAURITIUS VIA ADE- | SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE | MR STREET'S

Extraordinary
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1848.

Late European News.

Morning Herald Office,
Monday, 1 *p.m.*

THE arrival of the ship Waterloo, after a fine run of one hundred and two days (including a detention at Port Phillip) has put us in possession of English news to the 31st August.

The long continued rains of August had caused some fears for the harvest, but as the weather had cleared there were hopes of an abundant crop. Trade was still dull. The wool sales were progressing, but we fear the prices were scarcely equal to those realised at Liverpool. We have not however seen any catalogues with details.

Parliament it was expected would be prorogued about the 4th September, by the QUEEN in person, immediately after which her MAJESTY would embark for Scotland, where she intended to pass a few weeks.

We regret to observe that the Chartist conspiracy was still in active operation throughout England. A number of arrests had been made at Manchester, Birmingham, and London, and the discoveries which had been made showed that the designs of some of the leaders were of the most bloodthirsty description.

In Ireland arrests of parties concerned in the insurrectionary movement continued to be made. MARTIN, who succeeded MR. MITCHELL in the editorship of the *Felon*, was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for ten years. His brother challenged the Foreman of the Jury! for which he was adjudged to be guilty of contempt of Court, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months. A Special Commission for the trial of O'BRIEN and others for high treason was to be issued in September.

In France the Government was still in a most wretched state. LOUIS BLANC had absconded, in consequence of the Assembly having given its consent to his being tried for a participation in the revolt of the 15th May. He was supposed to be in England.

There was a prospect of peace being established between Germany and Italy. The French Assembly had refused to sanction an armed intervention in favour of Venice.

We have made as interesting a selection from the papers before us as the short space at our disposal will permit.

The sale of the Duke of Buckingham's property at Stowe commenced on Tuesday, and has been continued daily. The *Morning Post*, which we select as being the friendly apologist of the Duke, states the general circumstances that have led to the sale. "The bona fide debts of the Duke are variously estimated, but I believe about one million and a half sterling is within the mark, and may be considered approximating to the true amount. The creditors for this enormous sum are, as I understand, with scarcely an exception, amply secured on mortgages, which extend over every acre of land on the family estate, with the single exception of the Chandos property, amounting to about 17,000*l.* per annum, as well as on the mansion of Stowe itself."

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Times, August 31.)

Wednesday Evening.

THE English funds opened heavily this morning, and have remained without much variation during the day. A communication was fully expected from the government regarding the mode of raising the new loan, but the matter has been permitted still to remain in uncertainty. The first quotation of Consols was 85⅝ to 86, and during the day they were alternately buyers and sellers at 85⅞. For money the last price was 85⅞ to 86, and for the account, 17th of October, 86⅛. Bank Stock closed 196½ to 198½; Reduced Three per Cents., 86⅝ to ¼; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 80⅝ to ⅜; Long Annuities, 8⅞; India Stock, 238 to 242; India Bonds, 19s. to 21s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, June, 21s. to 24s.; March, 27s. to 30s. premium.

The market for foreign stocks was not active, but further purchases of Portuguese were effected at an improvement. The Four per Cents. were done at 21½, 22⅝, and 23 for money, and 23 for the account; the Three per Cents., for the account, were done at 22. Brazilian, new, were officially marked at 66; Buenos Ayres, at 22 and 20; Mexican, at 16⅝ for money, and at 16½ for the account; Spanish Five per Cents., at 12⅝ and ½; the Three per Cents., at 22⅝; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., at 45; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, at 71½.

The corn-market this morning was dull at a decline of 1s. from Monday's rates. Had sales been pressed, a heavier reduction must have been submitted to.

At the meeting of the East India Railway held to-day the directors' report was received, the majority of shareholders concurring with its contents.

The private advices to-day by the overland mail contain nothing of interest. They confirm, however, the published accounts regarding the more favourable appearance of business.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

(From the Times, August 30.)

THE Paris papers of Monday have arrived by our ordinary express. They state, but not positively, that the General commanding at Metz had received orders by telegraph to place upon a war footing eight companies of each battalion of the regiments in his department.

The Minister of War had ordered 10,000 muskets of the manufacturers of Charleville, but it was believed only with a view to the employment of the workmen.

It appears that the statement was erroneous which set forth that General Cavaignac had prohibited the publication of the protest of certain journalists against the power assumed by the Government to suspend newspapers and to imprison the editors without trial, which had recently been exercised by the Chief of the Executive Government. The protest in question was presented to General Cavaignac on Sunday by a deputation of the subscribers to it, whom he received in the kindest manner. He stated to them that, in the proceedings he had resorted to he had acted under a sense of imperative duty. In protesting against it they (the subscribers to the document) had no doubt been similarly influenced. Their protest was no surprise to him.

MM. Louis Blanc and Caussidière had not yet been arrested. The general belief was still that they had been allowed to escape. It appears that they had requested permission to arrange some private affairs previous to their incarceration, and that they took advantage of that indulgence to effect their escape. A large camp was established in the *grand carré* of the Champs Elysées, Paris, on Sunday. Tranquillity had been re-established in Lille. The ringleaders in the disturbances were in custody.

The *Débats* states positively that the Duke of Genoa had refused the crown of Sicily offered him by the people of that island. The political ferment which prevails in Germany was beginning to occasion uneasiness in Paris. The *Presse* asserts, that up to the 18th instant the cholera had not diminished in intensity at St. Petersburgh. The malady was still making alarming progress in Galicia.

The proposition of M. Proudhon for a national loan of 2 milliards of francs (£80,000,000), and the union of the Bank of France to the national property, has been submitted to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce.

Our Paris letter of Monday evening contains the following:—

"Confidence in the existing Government continues to increase. The firmness and activity of General Cavaignac are relied upon for restoring tranquillity and even prosperity, for it is deemed certain that he will be elected President of the Republic. It will hence be seen that a counter-revolution is not considered probable. The National Guards of Paris, who were mainly instrumental in effecting the revolution, have certainly suffered, and to an enormous extent, by the change, and may desire a regency, or in fact any alteration that will promise a return of occupants for their houses and of customers for their wares; but the man who should say that love for Henry V., sympathy for the Count de Paris, or grateful affection for a nephew of Napoleon, has sprung up in their hearts, would attempt grossly to deceive the world. On the 24th February, nothing in the shape of a government was possible but 'the Republic.' On this, the 28th August, no other form of Government could be substituted for it by any party of which I can conceive the existence. The Republic may or may not continue. If General Cavaignac live it will be consolidated; if he fall early he will be succeeded by a man (Lamoricière) who would be found not less resolved upon preventing a counter-revolution. Bedeau would, in case of Lamoricière's death, prove even a more formidable enemy of reaction than either. In short, the parties of Henry V., of the Count de Paris, and of the Bonapartes, respectively, are at this moment powerless, and nothing appears to indicate a change, although I am aware that a thousand silly rumours of impending events are in circulation.

"I mentioned this morning that General Cavaignac had received the deputation of protesting journalists courteously and kindly. The statement is repeated, nevertheless, which represented him as further menacing the newspaper press. I might name an influential journal which has hitherto escaped suspension, to which an intimation has been conveyed, that the first article calculated to operate on the public mind injuriously for the Republic would be the signal for its suppression. There is nothing in this at variance with the character of General Cavaignac. He would regret the necessity, but he would strike, and strike home too, if his duty appeared to him to demand it.

"The rumour is believed which states that the ex-King Louis Philippe has applied to the Government for a portion at least of his private funds, and that a remittance has been made or promised. With the exception of some Socialists or Communists there is not a man in France who would find fault with such a course.

"I now come to a serious matter, not strictly of a domestic kind. I am assured that on Saturday last M. Bastide, Minister for Foreign Affairs, despatched a courier to Vienna for M. Delacour, the French Minister, (or Chargé d'Affaires,) with orders to demand, immediately, of the Austrian Cabinet a categorial answer to the offers of mediation in the affairs of Italy made by France and England; and that M. Delacour is instructed to intimate to that Government that any hesitation to reply would be considered by the French Government as a release from their engagement conjointly with England to endeavour to effect the pacification of Italy by diplomatic means.

"My informant also assures me that, in order to support this application, General Cavaignac had really ordered the organization, on a war footing, of the troops on the Moselle, which I communicated to you this morning."

It is said that Louis Blanc quitted the National Assembly on Saturday morning last, previous to the division on his case. He proceeded in a cabriolet, accompanied by a friend to St. Dennis, where he arrived too late for the first train to Brussels. He waited at St. Denis for above two hours until the second train started, by which he proceeded to Belgium. He arrived yesterday at Dover.

The Three per Cents. closed on the Paris Bourse on Monday at 45f. 75c.; the Five per Cents. at 74f. 50c.; the New Loan at 73f. 50c.; Orleans Railroad Shares, 680f.; Rouen, 438f. 75c.; Havre, 207f. 50c.; Great Northern, 385f.; Avignon, 221f. 25c.; Vierzon, 263f. 75c.; Bale, 90f.; Bordeaux, 393f. 75c.; Paris and Strasburgh, 351f. 25c.; Tours and Nantes, 333f. 75c.; Paris and Lyons, 365f.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST 17.

AUSTRALIA.

MR. Scott wished to put a question to the Under Secretary of State for the colonies, whose answer he hoped would allay much anxiety which was now felt in Australia. In May, 1847, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hawes), in reply to a question from the hon. member for Montrose, stated that a measure was in contemplation—he might say in preparation—with a view to extend the benefits of the British constitution to the Australian colonies generally; and that if such a measure was not brought forward in 1847 it would most assuredly be presented to Parliament early in the session of 1848. On the 9th of June last the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hawes), in reply to a question relative to a despatch dated the 31st of July, 1847, said, that a great deal of information had been received in consequence of that despatch, and that at some future time he would be enabled to lay upon the table a bill for establishing a constitution in Australia. They had now got to the 18th of August, and (Mr. Scott) was anxious to know whether the hon. gentleman intended to lay such a bill upon the table during the present session, or whether he would submit such a measure to Parliament during the session of 1849?

Mr. Hawes hoped he would be able to lay a bill on this subject upon the table early next session.

Mr. Scott said, that considering the importance of the question he had put to the Under Secretary for the colonies, a few minutes since, and the anxiety felt in Australia on the subject, he hoped the honorable gentleman would give a more definite answer as to the nature of the bill which he proposed to introduce. If the honorable gentleman would lay his bill upon the table before the end of the session it might be considered during the recess.

Lord J. Russell observed, that it would be quite contrary to the usual proceedings of that house, if, without moving for leave to bring in a bill, his honorable friend were to state the nature and provision of the measure which the government might hereafter introduce.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

(From the Times, August 31.)

PART of the business of Parliament undoubtedly is to speak. Privilege of speech is its primary and elementary attribute. But then talking is not its only function, any more than snorting and puffing is that of a steam engine. In both instances the noise made should be but a symbol of the work done and the progress completed. We should be able to infer things from words, action from speech, legislation from discussion. Motions and orations should be like the flowers that are a living clue to the Indian magician's cave, not like the dead leaves strewed in the winding paths of the destroyer's labyrinth. Parliament must often be a check and a corrective to the designs, but should always be a help to the necessary action of Government.

What has the Parliament of 1848 done for the government of the country? It has now completed an incubation of nine months. What has it produced? There has been plenty of talk, abundance of motions, a redundancy of promises; but what has it performed? One sentence might sum up all. It has listened to Mr. Chisholm Anstey. But, putting Mr. Anstey aside (which the members of St. Stephen's would willingly if they could) we cannot but regard this as a session of most preposterous assumptions. Never did so many promises terminate in such miserable abortions. That Mr. Disraeli was able to elicit out of them matter enough to keep the house in one long laugh for the greater part of his brilliant speech yesterday, is perhaps the best thing that can be said in their favour. But it is a poor return for members to make to their constituencies, that they have supplied a good subject for a slashing speech *a la* Lyndhurst at the end of the session. And never did session merit such a review more than this has done. Let us take some of the bills that have been withdrawn or postponed. We will confine ourselves to the more important ones. These are the—

Repeal of the Navigation Laws Bill,
Borough Elections Bill,
Poor Law Union Charges Bill,
Appeals in Criminal Cases Bill,
Charity Trust Regulations Bill,
Outgoing Tenants (Ireland) Bill,
Elective Franchise (Ireland) Bill,
Tenants at Will (Ireland) Bill,
Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill,
Registering Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill,
Marriage (Scotland) Bill.

This is a tolerable list by itself, though we have omitted some. These have either perished still-born, or after advancing to a second reading have pined away for want of support. To these may be added those which, having come into existence under the tutelage of an auspicious paternity, have yet during their career so often changed their features that neither parents nor guardians would recognise them again. The Budget of this year has, like Janus, had four faces; but then no one of these faces has borne any resemblance to any other. Were it not for the name of the thing, there might as well have been—what Mr. Disraeli says there were—four Budgets. Then again the Health of Towns Bill—Vertumnus himself never changed his face so often; the only difference between them is that the mutations of the latter were always graceful, while of the former it will not be so readily said that "*mille habet ornatus, mille decenter habet.*"

The whole story of the session may be told in a few words. Ministers introduced a vast number of measures only to withdraw or maim them. This is the gravamen of the charge, which Lord J. Russell's excuse, that it is not the business of Ministers to introduce Bills, leaves unanswered. The fact is, Ministers *did* introduce them and then did not carry them. Had the majority of "squelched" motions been brought forward by independent members of Parliament, there would have been little cause for censuring Ministers. Their primary duties are indeed purely administrative. They have to administer the civil government, the police, the magistracy, the Poor Law, the Finance of the United empire. They have to govern India and a vast colonial empire besides, greater than all Europe put together. They have to regulate and superintend a powerful marine which is scattered over every sea. This is their ordinary duty. This year it has received no agreeable accession from Chartism in England, Repeal in Ireland, and mercantile distress every where. This is a fair enough reason to assign for not introducing new measures; but it is no valid reason for the introduction of many measures which are not carried, and the utterance of many promises which are not fulfilled.

Two better reasons are—that the Parliament is new to its work and the Government is new to its position. The latter is the less obvious and the less important. Parties are fusing imperceptibly; and the historical traditions which Mr. Disraeli deplores, are fading before the practical tendencies of the Manchester school which he condemns. Whiggism has—for all purposes of a defined policy—virtually ceased to exist; and the Whigs have not yet found it out. Hence their awkwardness and inability to keep the House in hand. They have had friends whom they have not encouraged, and majorities which they have turned to no good account. The other is the more cogent reason of the two. Parliament is new to its duties; and—what is worse—certain members seem as if they always would be new to them. The delicate hint of Lord John touching the consumption of the public time may be lost upon those to whom it was addressed. But Mr. Bernal Osborne was more explicit. We don't know who was the arithmetician he had employed to make the calculation, but the result of his labours we do not doubt. He has divided the whole session by the speeches of Messrs. Urquhart and Anstey, and has found—hear it, O Youghal, and be grateful, O Stafford!—that these two gentlemen have occupied five weeks of the public time with their own speeches!

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This is something to show for a session of nearly ten months. But even such tenacity of speech has been in vain. Lord Palmerston remains unimpeached, and the Pope will receive an English Ambassador. As matters have turned out, we would rather have gained the five weeks and lost the long speeches.

This cacoethes loquendi is a great and growing evil. It came in with the Reform Bill, and is *the* mischief of a popular representation. Everybody thinks he is bound to say something on every possible subject. Nobody thinks of convincing anybody or of adducing any new argument. But it is the fashion to speak. A man's constituents like it—his friends like it—a man's wife likes it—his daughters like it—his tailor likes it—his butler even likes to read his master's speech. So every debate is three-parts dribbled away in a distillation of emasculated slip-slop, from which it would be impossible to precipitate an idea or elicit a fact. A loose, rambling, conventional mode of mouthing, which has neither the dignity of oratory nor the solidity of argument, nor the liveliness of conversation, supersedes the rapid action and the genuine eloquence which made the "old rotten boroughmongering House" respectable in the eyes of Europe. Parliament becomes a spouting club, with the worst imitators of the worst models. Add to elements like these Ministers who can't make up their budget from February to August—who post every Government motion in the session as they postpone the "fish dinner" at the close of it, and who end by mutilating all that they have produced—and you will have the secret of an inefficient Parliament and a discontented people.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

THE market for all kinds of Tallow is somewhat brisk to-day, and the quotations have advanced since our last report fully 9d. per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 44s. 9d., and for forward delivery 43s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 45s. 3d. per cwt., net cash; rough fat, 2s. 7d. per 8 lbs. The delivery last week, as will be seen by the statement at foot, was good. Letters from St. Petersburg give the price at 132 roubles, with 10 down.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

		1848.	1847.	1846.	1845.	1844.
Stock this day	Casks.	13,788	12,369	9,844	10,688	16,210
Prices of Y. C.		44s. 9d. to 0s. 0d.	47s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.	42s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.	40s. 9d. to 41s. 6d.	41s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.
Delivery last week	Casks.	2,902	1,759	1,717	2,541	1,687
Ditto from 1st June	Casks.	18,556	12,448	10,629	13,636	15,191
Arrived last week	Casks.	1,358	1,317	744	1,978	2,665
Ditto from 1st June	Casks.	24,805	16,703	9,859	13,362	14,410
Price of Town		47s. 6d.	50s. 6d.	43s. 6d.	44s. 0d.	43s. 6d.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the Mark Lane Express, August 28.)

BRITISH WOOL.

LEEDS, AUGUST 25.—We have no change to report in this branch of business since last week, for although the Bradford stuff manufacturers are exceedingly busy in executing orders for the home trade, they are of a class of goods consisting of almost half cotton and silk. The demand for worsted yarns is as dull as ever, owing to the still unsettled state of affairs on the continent; add to which there is a larger and better assortment of English wool in the market since the clip, as well as a heavy sale of foreign wool at present going on in London; and these several circumstances, combined with the anxiety at present felt as to the result of the harvest and potato crop, conduce to render the consumers extremely cautious, and not to buy except for immediate use.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 26.

SCOTCH.—We are now receiving a fair supply of laid Wool, which meets a ready sale on arrival, as most of the spinners were out of stock. White Highland is in fair request. There have been several sales of the best class of Cheviots; the inferior is in more limited request.

FOREIGN.—The series of public sales of wool commenced in London on the 24th instant, where, as the quantity to be offered is very large, the attention of the trade is now almost entirely directed. So far, it would scarcely be fair to judge; but it is thought the quantity is greater than the trade can take at one period. The business here by private contract has been moderate.

Imports for the week ..... 2,722 bales
Previously this year ..... 48,020 "

FOREIGN WOOL.

CITY, MONDAY.—The quantity of wool imported into London last week was 8843 bales, viz., 3281 from Port Phillip, 2315 from Sydney, 1694 from Van Diemen's Land, 647 from the Cape of Good Hope, 512 from Germany, 443 from Taganrog, and the rest from Italy.

The public sales of colonial and foreign wool commenced on Thursday to a fair attendance; but as the large quantity of 32,000 bales will be offered, it is feared that a good deal will have to be withdrawn, and that prices in the present state of trade will scarcely be maintained. It is yet too early to pronounce an opinion on this head, as the sales will continue for some time.

On Thursday, Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. put up 1146 bales Australian; 171 bales was partly withdrawn, the rest selling at 7d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for low to scoured. South Australian, 308 bales, went at 6½d. to 1s. 0½d., and Cape, 666 bales, at 3d. to 11½d. per lb.

On Friday, Messrs. Southey and Son offered 1102 bales. Australian, 844 bales, sold at 6d. to 1s. 4d.; Van Diemen's Land at 8d. to 1s. 2d. for 130 bales; Port Phillip, 60 bales, at 9d. to 1s. 3d.; and South Australian, 4 bales, at 7d. to 10d. per lb. Cape 5½d. to 8½d. per lb.

On Saturday Mr. H. P. Hughes offered 1067 bales. There were 498 bales Australian sold from as low as 5d. for damaged to 1s. 6½d. for first clothing. Port Phillip, 324 bales realized 6d. to 1s. 2d. Swan River, 195 bales went at 7½d. to 1s. 1d.; and Cape, 40 bales at 6½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb.

This evening Messrs. Jacomb sell.

LEEDS, August 25.—No great amount of business has been done in foreign wools this week, the anxiety to learn how prices are likely to rule at the pending London auctions having tended in a great measure to restrict operations in this market.

BRESLAU, AUGUST 16.—The improvement in our wool trade is continuing, and in the extensive sales that have taken place during the first half of the present month, a further rise in prices has manifested itself. There has been inquiry for all descriptions of wools, yet fine Silesian fleeces and lambs', at from 70 to 80 thalers were most in demand. Considerable business has been done in slipes, at from 32 to 35 thalers, and skin wools from 45 to 55 thalers per cwt. Polish middle fine clips fetched 45 to 52, some superfine lots 70 to 72, good fine refuse 40 to 45 thalers. English and Hamburgh merchants continued to be the principal purchasers; notwithstanding also many Belgium and Netherland buyers have made their appearance, and taken considerable lots. Some of our home manufacturers have likewise been in the market to purchase long grown lambs' wool from 55 to 60 thalers, and fine Polish wool from 50 to 55 thalers. The whole quantity sold during the last fortnight amounts to about 2000 cwts. The rise of prices compared with the marke. is at present at an average from five to seven per cent.

ARREST OF ARMED CHARTISTS IN LONDON.

(From the Weekly Chronicle, August 20.)

ON Wednesday night a scene of the utmost confusion took place in Webber-street, Blackfriars, which, for two or three hours, excited considerable sensation in the neighbourhood.

It appears that from private information received by the government, a strong muster of the P division of police was ordered to assemble at the L division in Tower-street. The men were immediately placed in reserve, armed with cutlasses, and were joined by about 150 constables and sergeants of the L division. The men belonging to the M section were also on duty at the Stones-end station, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Evans.

About half-past nine o'clock, on a signal being made, Mr. Superintendent Rutt, and Inspectors Carter, Evans, Arnold, and Rogers, with nearly 300 men, marched to the Angel Tavern in Webber-street, kept by Mr. Smith. Mr. Rutt, with a pair of loaded pistols and a cutlass at his side, entered the house, accompanied by a strong body of constables, and at the same time upwards of a hundred officers were drawn up in front of the premises under arms.

The moment the police entered the tap-room or parlour a general movement took place on the part of the persons assembled there, and Mr. Rutt cried out, "If any man offers the least resistance, I will run him through," at the same time showing his drawn cutlass. This had the desired effect, and little or no resistance was attempted. The police then, in a body, seized fourteen men who were in the room, and conveyed them, under a strong guard, to Tower-street, where, upon being searched, pistols loaded to the muzzle, pikes, three corner daggers, spear heads, and swords were found upon their persons, and others were found secreted under the seats on which they had been sitting. Some of them wore iron breast-plates, and others had gunpowder, shot, and tow-balls. Under one man no less than 75 rounds of ball-cartridge were discovered.

The prisoners were all placed in front of the lobby, and having been duly charged, their names and addresses were taken, and scarcely a man was brought forward who was not well known to the police as being a prominent Chartist.

At four o'clock a strong body of police, under the direction of superintendents Pearce and Grimwood, of the E and F division, proceeded to the offices of the Mendicity Society, Red Lion square, where they were kept in reserve till about five o'clock, when, from information received by superintendent Pearce, the latter, accompanied by superintendent Grimwood, went to the Orange Tree public-house, in Orange-street, and having satisfied themselves that a number of armed Chartists were in the house, proceeded with several constables into the place, and arrested about eighteen men, armed with pistols, pikes, and blunderbusses. The landlord was also arrested, and several cabs having been procured, the whole of the prisoners were handcuffed and conveyed to the police station in Bow-street. The public-house in question is now closed.

Upwards of 300 ball cartridges were found secreted in St. James's Churchyard, Clerkenwell, by one of the constables on duty, who took possession of them and carried them to the station.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE INTENDED CHARTIST OUTBREAK.

FROM the information received by the Government on Thursday, not the least doubt is now entertained that the Chartists contemplated walking in procession at midnight, and not merely were they determined to assassinate the police who were on duty in the event of their interference, but also to fire many of the public buildings, and to commit the most awful depredations. Had it not been for the timely information forwarded to head-quarters, there seems every probability that the fellows would have carried their intentions into effect. It appears that when the room was hired at the Peacock, Frances-street, Westminster Road, the parties told the landlady that they wanted the room merely to hold a trades meeting. By some means which at present has not been ascertained, the owner of the house ascertained that the parties who had hired the place were Chartists, and that they intended to come armed. The moment they came she told them she could not allow the meeting to take place in her house. Some of the parties who had then assembled cried out to their companions, "Oh, we are piped; we had better go home." Others, more daring than the rest, said, "Well, if we have failed here, come along with us: we will take you to a place with a long passage, where we can pounce upon the police, should they attempt to attack us." Some parties immediately conveyed the intelligence to Mr. Superintendent Rutt, who without a moment's loss of time proceeded with a strong muster of men, and succeeded, under the circumstances detailed above, in apprehending the whole of the prisoners at the present time in custody.

Although very little has been done during the week in the shape of meetings, yet the private clubs have been organizing for several days by the fellows. The meetings being held in private, the only news the Government have been able to glean has been by stratagem. Very little, however, will in future transpire at these secret clubs but what will come to the knowledge of the authorities. Men in private clothes were placed in such directions on Thursday night, that in the event of any disturbance being attempted, the intelligence could be conveyed to Whitehall in the course of a few minutes.

The following is a statement of the circumstances connected with the arrest on Wednesday evening of the Chartists who were holding a secret conference at the Orange Tree public house, Orange-street, Red Lion-square. Shortly before noon on Wednesday, a man respectably dressed, entered the house and asked Mrs. Hodges, the landlord's wife, if she had a room in the house which could be hired for the purpose of a private meeting of some friends of his who wished to have a consultation. The landlord was not at home at the time, and Mrs. Hodges answered him in the affirmative. The man then went away, and as he did so, remarked that if two young men called upon the same errand he should thank Mrs. Hodges to tell them that he had made it "all right," and that they were to await his return. He went back in the afternoon and found the two young men he had spoken of there. After conversing in whispers with the young men he again went away, but returned directly after with four others. One of the young men went out and he brought in three. The third also went out and returned with four, and they proceeded to the room in which they were found when the police arrived. The police, consisting of a strong party of the F division, acting under the directions of Mr. Superintendent Pearce, were all well armed, and instanly surrounded and took entire possession of the house. The shutters were closed, and no one was allowed ingress or egress. The individuals seized were searched, but no arms were found upon them. Amongst the rest the police took into custody a man who was in possession at the suit of the landlord's brewer, but upon his producing his authority they liberated him. The premises were searched, and two pistols and a sharp-pointed file were found concealed. On the persons of those apprehended and conveyed to Bow-street, were found papers, the precise nature of which did not transpire, but their contents were said to be of an important character.

The excitement in the neighbourhood was very great, and in Orange-street and Red Lion-square there was an assemblage of some 700 or 800 persons, and some of the shopkeepers were under the necessity of closing their shutters. It is worthy of notice that shortly after midday on Wednesday, Superintendent Pearce, disguised in a very plain dress, entered a coffee-house exactly opposite Hodges' house, and asked the keeper of it if she could let him a room on the first or second floor? She replied that she could not, and after well looking at all the persons in the coffee-room, he went away. After the *denouement* took place in the evening, it was suspected that Mr. Pearce required this room to watch the entrance to Hodges' house, but from the fact that on the arrival of the police a body of them marched up to this coffee-house, it is inferred that at first the police were not certain whether this coffee-house or Hodges' was the place of rendezvous. Hodges' house was entirely closed to all kinds of business the whole of Thursday, in compliance with an order to that effect issued, it was stated, by the Police Commissioner.

IRELAND.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Dublin, Monday, August 28.

PAYMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

AMONG the multifarious objects of Lord J. Russell's visit to Ireland, with which rumour has been so marvellously industrious since Saturday last, there is one laid down to the effect that the Premier is anxious to ascertain the state of feeling with respect to the project of pensioning the Roman Catholic clergy. If such be anything like the truth, his lordship might have remained in Downing-street, and there learned the information which he seeks at the hands of Lord Clarendon, or it may be, of the Irish bishops themselves. There is a vast change in public opinion since this knotty question was first mooted in the Imperial Parliament, and the events of the last two months have wrought a wondrous revolution in the minds of the Roman Catholic laity, which it is quite impossible can have escaped the observation of so keen-sighted a body as the clergy of that persuasion have invariably proved themselves. In plain words, those reverend gentlemen are just now in the shade, so far as their popularity is concerned—whether deservedly or not is beside the question; certain it is that their conduct during and subsequent to the late insurrection has excited the choler, not merely of the lower classes, but of intelligent and educated Roman Catholics,—more than one of them have been heard to declare, that as the system of voluntary payments must necessarily be drawing to an end, the sooner government interposes the better for all parties. That the project will encounter some sharp opposition there can be no doubt; but everything conspires to render such opposition perfectly futile. The dissatisfaction of the peasantry with the apparent want of sympathy shown by their pastors towards the objects of the late mad outbreak would of itself be sufficient to render the position of the clergy in a pecuniary sense one of extreme embarrassment; but, coupled with the prospect of a third year of scarcity, and the consequent inability, even if there were the will, to pay the ordinary dues of the church, it would be folly to suppose that the priesthood could long successfully contend against such overbearing influences. But, payment or no payment by the State, it may be relied upon that the controlling power hitherto exercised by the Roman Catholic clergy over the actions of their flocks is irretrievably weakened, if not destroyed.

ARRESTS IN THE SOUTH.

CLONMEL, Sunday, half-past 5 p.m.—I hasten to forward you the following communication, by which your readers may perceive we are not at all done with arrests in this quarter. Yesterday the following troops of General O'Brien, who had distinguished themselves in the late Ballingarry campaign, were marched in prisoners of war to this town, and safely lodged in our county gaol, charged with being actively engaged with William S. O'Brien and others in the late insurrectionary and rebellious proceedings in this county. Their names are as follows:—Edmond Maher, John Preston, Jeremiah Kealey, John Linane, Patrick Ormond, John Brennan, Stephen Morrisy, James Butler, James Day, Edmond Kennedy, Michael Brien, and James Brittain. It is also expected, that owing to the prompt and energetic conduct of the authorities here, more of the followers of the rebel leaders will be made amenable to justice.

THE POOR-RATE.

A Galway correspondent of the *Evening Mail* writes:—

"The rate has been struck in the Galway Union for the next six months; in the four electoral divisions with which I am connected the rate is as follows:—Galway, 9s. 6d.; Moycullen, 15s. 6d.; Killanin, £1 0s. 6d.; and Kilcummin, £1 6s., all in the pound.

"Now, I venture to say that there are not four poorer divisions in Ireland, and the obvious absurdity of the Poor Law system is, that poverty, and not property is rated; that it proceeds on a principle opposed to every other scheme of taxation yet hit upon, namely, in laying the greatest burdens on the feeblest backs. But I will not trench on your province in reasoning on the matter; you can do it far better than I can. The value of Killanin, Kilcummin, and Moycullen, in the Poor Law valuation, is something about £22,000 per annum, and they have laid on a rate of over £23,000 for six months. So much for that.

"Now, you will be astonished at what I am going to tell you. The collector of the county-cess has been distraining for the amount of it for the last three months; and, to my own knowledge, he has distrained, in nine cases out of every ten, on persons receiving out-door-relief; but what is more surprising still, attempts were made by distress to collect the poor-rate; and whom do you think from? Parties on the out-door relief list also; and all were noticed to pay by a certain day, the whole of the noticed parties being in the receipt of rations daily—all the solvent parties having been compelled to pay long since a rate of 4s. in the pound for the half year. In the parish (Kilnain), in which I live, my taxation is as follows for the next six months:—

	£	s.	d.
Poor-rate	1	0	6
County-rate	0	4	0
Tithe rent charge	0	1	0
Quit and Crown rents	0	0	6
	1	6	0

all in the pound; and by doubling it, you will see, about, say, £2 10s. in the pound per annum."

THE FUNDS.

There was a decline in the prices of Government securities to-day. The quotations were, Three per Cent. Consols, 85⅝ ¼, and Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Stock, 85⅝ 86 85¼.

TUESDAY MORNING.

I am happy to say that, beyond a slight shower of rain, there has been no interruption to the fine weather which set in on Saturday last; and the few accounts from the provinces which reached this morning are decidedly of a favourable nature. Several reports hold out hopes that, after all, the potato blight will not be much more extensive than that of the last year. Much, however, will depend upon the continuance of dry weather.

Arrests continue to be made in the provinces. Amongst others a Mr. Francis Gabbett was taken at Ballycanew, in the county of Wexford, on suspicion of being concerned in treasonable practices. He was escorted from the Gorey police barrack, where he had been detained for several days, and lodged in the county gaol on Friday; several treasonable letters and a quantity of gold were found on his person. It is alleged that he is a relative of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and left this country for America about three years ago, whence, it is thought, he returned within the last three months.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning says,—

"We understand that the prisoners who were taken after the affair at Ballingarry, and who were subsequently transmitted to Newgate, were yesterday visited at the prison by Sub-Inspector Trant, Major Brownrigg, and some other officials. The object of the visit was understood to be the identification of the parties, or some of them, as having been concerned in the affray at Ballingarry. We have also heard that a police-constable was brought from the country to Kilmainham, in order to identify Mr. Smith O'Brien as the gentleman who shook hands with him (the constable) at the house of Mrs. M'Cormack on the occasion alluded to."

The agents of Mr. Smith O'Brien are busily employed in preparing that gentleman's defence, in anticipation of his speedy trial. Mr. Meagher, on the contrary, has taken no steps whatever in his case, having up to yesterday, had no consultation either with counsel or attorney.

The *Evening Herald* contains the following statement:—

"Information, we understand, has been received by the Government that most of the officers and non-commissioned officers, with a considerable number of the private soldiers of a disbanded American regiment, recently employed in the Mexican war, sailed from a Texican port on the 18th or 19th of last month, to join the Irish insurgents, whom they expected to find in arms on their arrival. Both officers and men are nearly all Irish; they are provided, it is said, with twelve pieces of cannon, and

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THE THISTLE | FOR THE MAURITIUS VIA ADELAIDE AND SWAN RIVER, | SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, | MR. STEEL'S SYDNEY TRAINING SCHOOL, | PRIZE BOOK JUST RECEIVED

their object was to direct the military organization of the Irish revolutionary army. Arrangements have been made calculated to insure the capture of this band of pirates, and Sir C. Napier, we believe, has received instructions to deal with them in the most summary manner should they fall into his hands."

REVISED DRAUGHT OF THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

On Tuesday, at the sitting of the National Assembly, M. Woirhaye, ascended the tribune and read, in the absence of M. Marrast, the revised project of constitution.

The preamble had been completely changed. France, by adopting the Republicon form of government, was declared to have assumed, in the face of the world, the initiative of progress and civilization. The right to labour was suppressed, and replaced by an article providing that the state should procure labour to unemployed workmen, within the limits of its resources. The constitution had undergone a similar metamorphosis. Capital punishments are abolished for political offences. Slavery cannot exist in any part of the French dominions. The right of association and meeting is guaranteed. The censorship of the press cannot be re-established. The number of representatives is fixed at 750, including those of Algeria and the colonies, and at 900 when the constitution is to be revised. The election of representatives is to have for its basis the population. Universal suffrage and secret ballot are maintained. The representatives are always re-eligible. The President must be a French citizen, thirty years of age, and must not have lost, on any occasion, his quality of French citizen. He is to be elected for four years, by universal and direct suffrage and by the absolute majority of the voters. The ballots are to be immediately forwarded to the National Assembly, which decides on the validity of the election and proclaims the President. Should none of the candidates have obtained the absolute majority, the Assembly chooses the President among the five candidates highest on the list. The President is re-eligible after an interval of four years. He is to reside at the seat of the National Assembly, and to receive a salary of 600,000f. per annum. The Vice-President is appointed for four years by the National Assembly, on the presentation of the President during the month that follows his election. In the absence of President, he is to replace him and exercise his functions; but in case of his decease or resignation, a new President must be elected within a month. The chapters relative to the Ministerial department, the Council of State, the internal administration, the judiciary power, had undergone no material alteration. Justice is to be rendered gratuitously, in the name of the French people, and all political offences are to be tried by the jury, who, in future, will fix the amount of the fine or damages incurred by the offender. The judges of the Court of Cassation, appointed by the National Assembly, of the Supreme Tribunal of Administration, and of the Court of Accounts, are to fill their functions for life. Justices of the peace who, in the first project, were to be elected by the citizens, in their respective districts, are to be appointed by the President. Military substitutes are prohibited. The public force being essentially obedient, it is declared that no armed corps can deliberate. The territory of Algeria and the colonies is declared a French territory, and is to be ruled by special laws. The Legion of Honour is maintained, but its statutes shall be revised and placed in harmony with the democratic and republican principle. The present National Assembly is to frame the organic laws, and the President of the Republic is to be elected immediately after the adoption of the Constitution.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Woolwich, August 30.

The sixteen newly formed companies are to muster for the first time to-morrow.

The following is a list of the officers, with the number of each company and the battalion to which it is attached:—

Captain N. E. Harison, Second Captain W. A. Middleton, First Lieutenants P. Dickson and E. G. Bredin, 9th company, 1st battalion.

Captain C. Cheetham, Second Captain A. C. L. Fitzroy (vice Cannon appointed adjutant of the 5th battalion), First Lieutenants O. E. Clarke and W. J. Bolton, 9th company, 2nd battalion.

Captain G. J. L. Buchanan, Second Captain J. R. Gibbon, First Lieutenants F. Place and G. B. Traherne, 9th company, 3d battalion.

Captain W. S. Payne, Second Captain J. R. Anderson, First Lieutenants E. J. Bruce and S. G. Batchelor, 9th company, 4th battalion.

Captain W. R. Gilbert, Second Captain P. F. G. Scott, First Lieutenants W. P. Richards and H. T. Middleton, 9th company, 5th battalion.

Captain A. F. W. Papillon, Second Captain S. M'D. Calder, First Lieutenants J. E. Hope and F. Close, 9th company, 6th battalion.

Captain H. Aylmer, Second Captain W. P. Pollock, First Lieutenants H. Dashwood and J. Sinclair, 9th company, 7th battalion.

Captain C. R. Levinge, Second Captain H. F. Strange, First Lieutenants A. Brendon and H. L. Talbot, 9th company, 8th battalion.

Captain A. G. Hamilton, Second-Captain J. S. Willett, First Lieutenants J. De Havilland and W. J. Wilson, 9th company, 9th battalion.

Captain W. Fulford, Second Captain J. C. W. Fortescue, First Lieutenants S. Carden and W. H. R. Simpson, 9th company, 10th battalion.

Captain A. Irving, Second Captain W. H. Cox, First-Lieutenants G. A. Wilkinson and L. W. Penn, 10th company, 1st battalion.

Captain St. J. T. Brown, Second Captain R. O'Connell, First Lieutenant W. W. A. Lukin, and H. R. Saunders, 10th company, 2nd battalion.

Captain C. Bingham, Second Captain W. Smith Neill, First Lieutenants W. Walker and E. G. Snow, 10th company, 3rd battalion.

Captain H. S. Rowen (Brevet-Major), Second Captain M. Clifford, First Lieutenants C. E. Walloott and J. D. Ramsey, 10th company, 4th battalion.

Captain J. N. A. Freese, Second Captain R. Brettingham, First Lieutenants G. Burtchaell and W. Morris, 10th company, 5th battalion.

Captain F. D. Cleaveland, Second Captain C. T. Du Plat, First Lieutenants G. Davis and H. Renny, 10th company, 6th battalion.

ARRIVALS.

December 11.—Waterloo, ship, 898 tons, Captain Neatby, from Portsmouth the 1st September, and Port Phillip the 6th instant. Passengers: Mrs. Richardson, three children, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Giblet, Mr. and Mrs. Wathen, Mr. and Mrs. Codrington and servant, Miss Bennett, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Murrill, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Buckle, Mr. and Mrs. Green, three sons and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Cane and child, Mr. Beech, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Levy.

December 11.—Star of China, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Dowker, from Taranaki the 1st instant, in ballast.

December 11.—Elizabeth Jane, schooner, 43 tons, Captain Stericker, from Moreton Bay the 6th instant. Passengers—Mr Lynn, Mr. Mosely, Master Haudts, and one in the steerage.

The Waterloo has made an excellent passage of one hundred days from Portsmouth, including a detention of four days at Port Phillip, where she touched to land passengers. The brig Lightning, hence the 14th March; Cadet, hence the 22nd March, and the Emu, hence the 13th April, all arrived at Gravesend on the 20th August.

The brig Christina, hence, arrived at Melbourne on the 2nd instant; and the schooner Falcon, hence, arrived at Geelong the same day; the former was to sail again for Sydney on Thursday last. The barque Colonist was to sail for Sydney the same day. The Aurora, from Plymouth the 20th August, with emigrants, arrived at Port Phillip on Wednesday last.

*** We are authorized by the Agents to state that the P. O. P. Sir Edward Paget, will sail to-morrow morning at daylight.

Lord and lady John Russell will not leave town for Ireland until the more important business of the House of Commons shall be completed, which may be expected by Thursday, or, at all events, before the end of the week. His lordship will be accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P., and will first proceed to visit Lord Clarendon, at the vice-regal Lodge, in the Phœnix Park, Dublin. After a stay of ten or twelve days in Ireland, it is his lordship's intention to go to Scotland, on a visit to the Earl of Minto. It is natural to attach some political importance to the visit of the First Minister of the Crown to Ireland at such a juncture as the present; but we believe that beyond the very lively interest, which as a stateman and a politician, Lord John Russell has always felt in the condition of so important and interesting a portion of the empire, there is no specific or definite object in his proposed journey. He will, of course, be enabled to see with his own eyes, and to observe for himself, a good deal of the physical and moral condition of the country; and he will have on opportunity of conferring in person with Lord Clarendon, who cannot be well spared from the seat of his government, even for the short visit to London which he is known to be so desirous to make. Lord John Russell is not personally unacquainted with Ireland, having spent some time in that country; but at such a juncture as the present even a passing visit of the Prime Minister is likely to be looked upon with more than ordinary anxiety on both sides of the Channel.—*Observer.*

Notwithstanding the anxiety universally felt to bring the present very protracted session to a close, it is now apprehended that it will be impossible to name an earlier day than Tuesday, the 5th of September, for the prorogation. The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be debated to-morrow (Monday). On Tuesday, the Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill will be read a third time, and it is feared not without a further debate and division. There are also some Spirit Duties and other financial questions to be considered, after which the House of Commons must wait for the assent of the Lords to the bills necessary for the winding-up of the session. The real business, however, is not expected to extend in the House of Commons beyond Thursday next.—*Observer.*

We regret to have to announce the demise of Lieutenant-General Sir David Ximenes, K. C. H., and Knight Bachelor. Lieutenant-General Sir David Ximenes entered the army in 1794. He served in Sicily under Lord Bentinck, and accompanied the second expedition to Egypt; was twice in North America and Bermuda. He was present at the storming of Badajos, in 1812; but had no military command, being merely with the army on leave. He commanded the 62nd Regiment at the taking of Genoa, and the successful expedition up the Penobscot, in 1814; was also present at the taking of the islands of Ischia and Procida, in the Bay of Naples. He proceeded in command of the 16th Regiment to Ceylon, and, in 1829, went on to India, where he commanded Fort William, Calcutta, and for some years, the important station of Meerut, in Upper India. He was thirty-eight years on foreign service, and became a Lieutenant-General in 1846; he was one of the General Officers receiving rewards for distinguished services; was knighted by King William IV., who also conferred on him the Guelphic order.—*United Service Gazette, August 26.*

COLONIZATION.

(From the Brighton Herald, August 12.)

A public meeting, called by the Society for the Promotion of Colonization, was held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, for the purpose of laying the objects of that Society before the inhabitants of Brighton, and if approved of, to form a Branch Society.

At eight o'clock the lower large room was filled by a most respectable audience, composed of all classes, and including many ladies.

Soon after the hour, the High Constable, Mr. W. Lambert, mounted the platform, accompanied by Earl Nelson, the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., Hon. Walter Wrottesley, John Chapman, Esq., Charles D. Logan, Esq., E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., Doctor Blair, Montague Gore, Esq., M.P., W. H. G. Kingston, Esq., Mark Boyd, Esq., T. J. Blair, Esq., and other members of the Committee of the Society. No sooner had these gentlemen made their appearance than some person in the body of the meeting cried out, "You would not try to transport us, would you?" No notice was taken of this at the time; but it prepared the promoters of colonization for opposition.

On the motion of Earl Nelson, seconded by J. Chapman, Esq.,

The High Constable was called to the chair, and, in taking it, observed that he would occupy their time no further than to point out that the objects for which they were met this evening were, to aid emigration; to collect and diffuse information; and to form corresponding societies at home and in the colonies. Letters had been received from Lord Mandeville, Lord Ashley, Mr. Frewen, M.P., Mr. Mangles, M.P., Captain Pechell, M.P., and J. A. Fuller, Esq., M.P., expressing their regret at not being able to attend. He would now call on the Hon. Francis Scott to move the first resolution.

The Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., then came forward and expressed his regret that the task of doing this had not fallen into the hands of some one who would more fully and distinctly have explained to them the objects of the meeting. But it had perhaps been entrusted to him on account of his having brought forward this question on different occasions with all the vigour and power that he possessed, and because it had fallen to him to be chairman of the meeting when it was first taken into consideration, and to have been since actively engaged in promoting what he considered to be most beneficial to his fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) When he first entered this room he heard a remark—a casual remark—from some one, that they were seeking—that they were desirous to transport their fellow-subjects. He should himself be transported with delight if he could aid and benefit his suffering fellow-countrymen (hear), by transporting them, not for crime or due punishment, but from misery to comfort—from want and hunger to plenty, and to all the advantages and blessings which a better climate, in the same dominions, ruled over by the same Sovereign, afforded to the subjects of the same empire. (Cheers). He came before them, not to advocate crime or suffering—not to ask them to leave the land they loved, but as the humble advocate of ameliorating the condition of the labouring classes—to offer for their acceptance that which it was in their option to receive or reject—advantages which, without the assistance which was now offered them as a gift, it would be in vain for them to attempt to obtain. (Cheers.) This he was glad to say, was a crowded room, and offered a fair type of the country. Here probably were collected together those who had endured sufferings and those who revelled in luxury—those who were willing to emigrate, and those who were willing to assist them to emigrate; and let him tell each and all that the bond of society was a rope of sand unless they went had in hand. He did not attempt anything like class legislation. It was only by their interchanging thoughts, and by the dispassionate consideration of what was offered to them, that the different classes of society could aid each other, and not by accusing each other of coming forward with interested motives; for what interest could he have in the emigration of any one in this assembly; could their departure diminish one penny the poor-rates which he had to pay? What interest then had he? Only this—that, in his legislative capacity as a Member of Parliament for a county of Scotland, and as a proprietor in England, he had witnessed the immense extent of poverty and destitution, and the immense amount of taxation imposed upon the country—he perceived that the rate-payers were fast lapsing into rate-receivers, and that poverty and destitution were bringing down wealth. Not that he thought wealth desirable to be obtained or retained, except it was a means of relieving poverty. (Hear, hear, and some dissent.) The honorable gentleman then alluded to his relationship with the late Earl of Egremont, who had acted more nobly than most men in his station—for he assisted those who were in want, not only in this country but in Ireland, to be, not transported for crime, but to diminish crime by enabling them to seek and obtain in foreign countries that labour and that remuneration which they could not obtain at home. (Hear, and cheers.) What did he ask of them? Merely that the shepherd on these hills, who could not obtain employment,—whose birthplace, perhaps, was the work-house, and the goal to which he looked,—they merely sought that that man, for whom employment could scarcely be found here, should be offered the advantage of the means of proceeding to another country, whose extent was equal in area to the whole of Europe, and whose population scarcely exceeded that of Sussex. They asked that they, or those among them who were willing, should assist their friends and relatives, and the society would further assist them in going to a land where, instead of the price of meat and the price of corn being what it was in this country, the average amount of sheep was at the rate of 50 sheep for every man, and 13 or 14 bullocks for every individual, where the sheep were in such abundance that the lambs were slain because they could not find men to attend to the ewes—where the sheep, instead of being boiled in order that men might consume them, were wasted for the sake of a few pounds of tallowf or candles. Whilst many of them were wasting for the want of food, in the same dominions, food was wasted for the want of mouths to eat it. If, then, sheep-shearers obtained 12s. 6d. a-day, reapers 10s. 6d., and shepherds and labourers £25 and £30 a-year in money, in addition to which they were housed and supplied with meat and flour as much as they required, with sugar and tea, and as many pipes of tobacco as they pleased—if they found this, it could hardly be said that they were seeking to transport them; and he repeated, that he should be transported with delight if many of those who daily came round their Colonization Office, praying to be sent to this country; if these persons, by means of this Society, in the formation of which he had acted a part, should ever be in a condition to go and enjoy a free Constitution in this interesting country, with all the blessings and comforts which physical life required. (Applause.) The question which he had to propose was, if it was their desire that those who were crowded here should go where they had plenty of room, and that they who could hardly find a bare subsistence at home should go where there was remunerative employment, so that every man who was willing to work should get what they heard talked of so much—a fair day's wages for a fair day's work! Statesmen had told them so little of the advantages of the colonies that, whilst they heard of about 35,000 quitting these shores for foreign countries, how many had gone to their own lands?—Not a tithe of the number. (Cheers.) It was his opinion, and he trusted it would be the opinion of the meeting, that immediate steps should be taken with the view to carry out a system of emigration, and the system of emigration which they proposed was one which would be detailed to them by those who would follow him. Their purpose was three-fold: 1st, That the colony to which they went, and which would welcome them and afford them ample and remunerative employment, should, as it was willing to do, bear a third proportion of the expense: that another third should be borne by those willing to go, or by their friends and relatives; and that another third should be borne by the Society and those charitable individuals who subscribed to it, in order to enable persons willing to emigrate to do so at a third of the expense which would otherwise fall on them, and who would have the advantage of the information and accommodation which would be given to them by this Society. This was the object of this Society for which he had been addressing them, and he would now conclude by moving "that considering the distressed condition of a large number of the labouring population of the United Kingdom, and the extensive and remunerative field which our colonies present for their employment and relief, it is the opinion of the meeting that immediate steps are expedient with a view to an organized and well-regulated system of emigration." (Applause.)

Earl Nelson seconded the resolution. He was, he said, comparatively inexperienced in the task which had been imposed upon him, but which, at the same time, he accepted with pleasure. He had no fluency of speech to tempt them with; but that which he had he would give—it was that feeling for the poor of the country—that *longing for the means* by which he could alleviate their condition—which had induced him to join this society. The motion which he had been called upon to second showed the necessity of some such society. When he had looked round at the distress among the poor of their populous districts, or the manufacturing towns, and of the great metropolis, he had almost recoiled from the task of being able to suggest any remedy for bettering their condition. Yet he, in common with many others, had striven—he was striving, every day of his life, according to his age and strength, to do something to benefit the condition of the sufferers. (Applause). It was this feeling, which had long been in his heart, which had induced him to join this society, and he did not think he could more clearly set forth the sense of the resolution than by telling them the reasons which induced him to join it. He looked round and saw these miseries, and he saw many causes which he deeply regretted as having originally been the main-spring of them. He saw a want of sympathy which had excited his regret, but which, he told them with pleasure, had been lately stirred up more than it had ever been before. He saw those miseries and he saw many good societies,—and England boasted of more charitable societies than any country in the world,—but though these were springing up in all directions, yet he saw that they were unable to cope with the evil. He also saw that the colonies—a part of the British empire—which had been given to this nation by God (interruption)—these colonies, he said, were entrusted to this nation by God. ("No, no," and applause.) He could not believe that any of His gifts were given for a useless purpose. He saw that the cry of these colonies in their distress was a counter part to the cry of distress in this country. But he found that the cry of the colonies arose from a want of labour, and that the cry in this country arose from a depressed labour market (hear, hear.) He also saw that this had been felt by the poor themselves, who had tried among themselves to form Emigration Societies. He found a report of the Potters' Emigration Society, and, as soon as it came into his hands, he wrote to the Secretary of the Society to beg him to tell him all the particulars of it. He would tell them the history of this society. The potters had been pressed down by want of higher wages. They had striven time after time what strikes would do. They had expended an immense sum of money in these strikes, and lost a great deal more. At last experience taught them that in the end they were obliged, as circumstances existed, to give in at last. Then they turned their money into another account. They found that this money, which had been spent in organising these strikes, if laid out in a regular system, might afford the means of emigrating to a great many of their number, and that this emigration reduced the number of labourers, and therefore raised the price of labour. This was what they had done; but they had made one great mistake, which he regretted, because he believed it to be a mistake—they had sent their emigrants to the United States of America. (Cries of dissent.) He would tell them the mistake of this. They were very wise as far as they went; but they sent them to America, and therefore, instead of raising up a class of men who would be consumers of British manufactures and thus benefit those at home, they sent these people to the United States of America, where, instead of being customers, they would oppose those at home in every market in the world. That was the result of their step, though they did not intend it. What was the origin of this mistake? It was, that more information had not been given as to the wants of their colonies, and he thought that the reason of it was, that, as the Government saw it had not the means of carrying out the emigration which was required, it was afraid to give that information which would increase the demand and call for emigration in the colonies. But this society had heard the cry for labour in the colonies, and had seen the mistakes which had arisen from the wants of the colonies not being known. Its object, therefore, was to disseminate information as to the true state of the colonies, for which purpose they had established a monthly publication, and gave, at their office and at the branch offices, all the information which they could possibly gather from those other societies which they had formed in the colonies themselves. At the same time they found that the informa-

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tion, which had been so long withheld, would most likely create such a desire for emigration as would equal—if it was possible so equal—the demand of the colonies for labour. They knew that, as things stood before, nothing could be done. Here were people starving around them, and there were the colonies starving, instead of dealing with them, as they would do if they were flourishing. They must establish this prosperity as quickly as they could. How were funds to be got? They found that funds had arisen from the sale of colonial lands—that was for the benefit of the colonies. But they found that not only did the colony benefit by the labourer, but that the labourer would be benefitted when he got there, and also that the rate-payer here would be benefitted, and, therefore, ought to subscribe his quota towards the funds. This society held out an inducement to the rate-payer to contribute his support, and thereby to treble the number of emigrants. This was a principle which, he had reason to believe, would act well. Before the great desire of promoting emigration,—and this it was which had given to it the bad name it had got, —was with a view to get rid of the pauper of the parish. But it would be different now. The labouring man would see that under the regulations of the society, and with the resources of the colonies, it was for his benefit; and when the system which they hoped to introduce was established, the money given to the pauper and labouring man to enable him to emigrate would be as a loan, which they would repay when they received high wages, and which would not go into their pockets, but to enable others of their fellow-subjects to come out. Thus they would increase emigration, benefit the colonies, benefit the poor, and lighten the burthen of the rate-payer. His lordship then stated that this Society differed from other societies in this—that they provided for religious instruction, but without confining themselves to any sect or religion—and therefore they called equally upon the Church of England and those who differed from her to come forward to support it. His lordship concluded with some general observations of much value, but which, as they did not bear immediately upon the subject of colonisation, we omit.

[Some interruption here took place from some Chartists contending that there were waste lands in England which ought to be cultivated before emigration was proposed. An amendment was moved, but there were very few persons to vote for it.]

The Chairman was now permitted to read the resolution and amendment, and to put the latter, which was negatived by a decided majority, amidst loud cheering. He then put the original motion and declared this carried.

Mr. Chapman then proceeded in a speech of considerable length, to propose the following resolution—"That, as the emigrant, the mother country, and the colonies, participate alike in the advantage of emigration, it is just and desirable that the expense attending such a measure should be borne by each, and that for such purpose it is desirable that Branch Societies should be formed, and that accordingly such a branch be formed in Brighton." In the course of his observations, Mr. Chapman said, that if any of the charges which had been so strongly put forward as to transporting their fellow-creatures to foreign countries were true, he would have had nothing to do with the society. He knew what it was to leave his native soil and friends, (hear), and he regretted that any should be obliged to do so; but such was the case, and their object was to alleviate the pain of such a proceeding as much as possible, and to enable those who took it to obtain their wishes. They had no control over any body; if they carried fifty resolutions, they could not oblige them to emigrate, and nothing would be sanction, whether it was emigration to the Cape, or New Zealand, or South Australia, unless it was voluntary on the part of those who went. (Cheers.) Wherever they went, they must work. He did not tell them they were going to a Paradise; but they were certain of a market for their labour and of ample remuneration, and he hoped the colonies would soon be brought within six weeks' voyage of the home country, for the benefit of both.

The Hon. Walter Wrottesley seconded. He had recently been in New South Wales, and had found there not only poor men, but men of wealth and of the highest rank and the most educated classes, men who had led their fellow-countrymen into the field, and who had excelled in all departments of science. It was, therefore, absurd to say that they were transporting them. It was a country where there was neither hunger nor cold. He had gone thousands of miles, and had laid down at all hours of day and night with shepherds under the bare sky, and he never yet met a man—not even a convict—who did not bless the day he came there. He had every comfort the rich could enjoy. They did not wish to force them to emigrate; but let those who wished it go. Could a land always hold those who were born in it? How was this country first populated? The command of Heaven was "Increase and multiply." As each family and community increased, they must spread; and this was the way in which the world had been peopled. Two hundred years ago, America was only inhabited by the red Indian, and now it was one of the most magnificent countries in the world, peopled by the noble Saxon race, who had been sent forth by this country. (Cheers.) Why should not Australia become so too? He had no objection to the Land Scheme. In God's name let them try it. All he wanted was, to give the information which he possessed to those to whom it might be useful. He did not possess a single acre in Australia; he had come down because he had seen the advantage derived by those in the colonies who had emigrated, and he wished his fellow-creatures who were living in dirt and poverty to share in that advantage. He did not say that those who were left behind would be immediately better off; but they would be eventually. What did they think became of the 25 millions of pounds of wool which were produced in Australia? It all came to England; and not only this, but there was much of the English wool which could not be used unless it were mixed with this Australian wool; and the manufacturers of Manchester would tell them that there were thousands of fabrics which were made from Australian wool. Was that no advantage to the people of this country? It had been asked why they did not bring sheep from Australia? Because it would cost more than bringing a man. They could concentrate the food of a man; but they could not the food of a sheep. They could bring the meat if it were salted; but they did not know how to salt it in Australia; and even if it were brought, it would not be cheap here, for it would have to be brought 17,000 miles. But if they went there, they would have daily the very best food. They would not have it for nothing; but any man of ordinary intellect, perfectly unskilled, but with common intellect, common sense, with honesty and sobriety, could not fail, not only of getting his daily food for himself and family, but he was certain every year of securing greater wealth and greater competency, and he might found a family which, in a few years, might be the noblest of the land. (Cheers.) Was that not an object that was worth holding forth? He repudiated the motives which had been attributed to them; drew a picture of the misery in which a large portion of the population at home was plunged, and asked whether they ought to have such motives attributed to them, when they sought to reduce and remove that misery? Let them go out or stop at home. Others would go out, and, with God's blessing they would succeed. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, with one or two exceptions.

Mr. Mark Boyd, in rising to move the third resolution, said, that the important objects for which they had assembled had been so fully and so ably discussed, that he would not have thought of trespassing upon their time and patience at such a late hour, (for he observed by the clock that it was approaching midnight), had it not been for the evident impression which had been made by some speakers opposed to the view of the Colonisation Society upon their friends in that crowded assembly. He (Mr. Boyd) would admit the great ability that had been shown by their opponents, talents of a high order, and he would acknowledge that he had received entertainment as well as information, even although his noble and honorable friends, with himself, had been characterised as the hirelings, the paid agents of the Government, sent down to Brighton to induce their poor but honest countrymen to transport themselves to a colony where they would be eaten up. This portion of the argument he would allow his opponents to retain for what it was worth, but it had been promptly met by his honorable friend Mr. Scott. He would proceed as briefly as he possibly could to what in his mind and in their minds must be equally alarming. It had been boldly and unequivocally stated that the Government provided rotten ships, so that the poor emigrants might be more rapidly disposed of. Now, if there was one argument more than another that would induce us to remain at home it is this appalling statement propounded to-night in a speech of eminent ability, and which was cheered so much. He, Mr. Boyd, was as well aware as his opponent was, of the sad details of the unfortunate emigrant ship from the coast of Ireland, and of the misconduct of the parties connected with the fitting up of that unlucky vessel, inasmuch as the attention of the public was called to it by the discussions in Parliament, and he was also aware that other reprehensible cases had previously occurred. But they must recollect that these vessels were not under the supervision of the Government, as is now the case. He (Mr. Boyd) would be doing an act of great injustice to Earl Grey, the Colonial Secretary, and the Commissioners of Emigration, as well as to the ship-owners, if he allowed this meeting to break up without giving a most unqualified denial to the statement that any emigrant ship since the month of October last, when the present emigration to Australia commenced, and to which his (Mr. Boyd's) experience extended, had been allowed to leave our shores either unsafe, under provisioned (for starvation as well as rottenness had been alluded to), or inadequately fitted up. He was in the habit of frequently visiting these emigrant ships, and he would strongly advise the gentleman who had spoken so much at random and so unguardedly, to visit one of these vessels at Deptford and judge for himself. He will meet Lieutenant Lean, of the Royal Navy, the government-superintendent, who would show him every corner of the ship, the provisions, and the accommodation for the emigrants. Why, Sir, the arrangements are most perfect, both as regards comfort as well as delicacy. The young men of a family have their berths on the fore part of the ship, the married couples in the centre, and the spinsters at the other part. The ships on the eve of departure are frequently visited by the commissioners of emigration themselves, sometimes in the Thames, sometimes at Plymouth, the last port of departure. If the commissioners cannot leave town, Mr. Chant, a gentleman connected with the department, whose zeal for the public service, and kind interest in the emigrants during the past winter, he (Mr. Boyd) had had frequent opportunities of witnessing, is despatched to Plymouth to see that the instructions of the commissioners are most fully carried out. (Cheers). He really felt annoyed in detaining them so long, especially after the unanswerable speeches of his noble friend on the left, and his honorable friends Mr. Scott, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Wrottesley on his right; and, further, he was most desirous of the meeting being addressed by Mr. Logan, whose long residence in Australia, and experience in that colony, entitled his observations to great consideration; still, he must reply to one piece of advice which had been tendered this evening by one of the opponents of emigration. "Take my advice," said the speaker, "and stay at home; there is plenty for all of us here." Sir, the gentleman who gave this advice may recollect, that at an early period of the present year an adjoining kingdom was revolutionised, and that one of the first acts of the party who succeeded to temporary power was to expel our own countrymen, our skilled artisans and workmen, those who had been exercising British industry in that kingdom for years. (Loud applause.) Why, Sir, the instant he (Mr. Boyd) saw this arbitrary act alluded to in the newspapers, he addressed a letter to some of her Britannic Majesty's Consuls abroad; he also addressed himself to the Lord Mayor of London and to the Mayor of Nottingham, to which place many of the families originally belonged, calling their attention to the fund placed by the colonists of Australia in the hands of Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of sending out emigrants. Fortunately he, Mr. Boyd, did so, for he very much feared that had these unfortunate victims of political and party strife taken the advice this night given, "stay at home, there is plenty for all of us here," many of our persecuted and expelled countrymen would now have been the inmates of our poor houses. (Loud cheers.) But they were much too sensible—they took other advice. Seeing the state of the land which had given them birth, they were too happy to emigrate. He, Mr. Boyd, visited them on board the ships, he asked them if they were well fed, well taken care of: they had not a single complaint to make, were happy, contented, and thankful for what had been done for them. (Loud cheering.) We, the members of the Colonisation Society, have come down here to give information, and afford assistance, as far as our funds will admit, to those who wish to emigrate, to counsel and advise, as Mr. Chapman has told you, those who may have turned their attention to the subject, but without knowing how to proceed; and Mr. Wrottesley has most beautifully described what he met with as a traveller in Australia, and what you will meet with should you become a sojourner there. I repeat, we, the members of this society, have come here to give you facts. We are here at Brighton, to tell you that in Australia the flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, and troops of horses, are perishing from the want of shepherds, herdsmen, and stockmen, to superintend them, that every branch of agriculture suffers from the want of a supply of labour. Mr. Wrottesley, in his eloquent address told you, that personally he had no interest in Australia, that he did not possess an acre of her soil, so that his opinions and his advice must be purely disinterested. He (Mr. Boyd) was differently circumstanced, he and his family, and many of his most intimate friends, had a very large stake in Australia, and he begged to assure his honourable opponent that his interest alone, if those who differed from him would not allow his friends and himself a loftier feeling, was to see the emigrant comfortably embarked, well fed during the voyage, safely landed, and happily settled in that great possession of the British Crown. Really, Sir, from the remarks which have fallen from some of the speakers who offered their opposition to the views of the Colonization Society, he, Mr. Boyd, must be permitted to comment upon them, for it would appear that there is no one in this part of the United Kingdom who, to use a familiar expression, finds it difficult to make the two ends meet. If you have no difficulty on the Saturday night to provide what every adult has provided for him in Australia, viz., 10 lbs. of butcher's meat, 10lbs. of flour, 1½lb. of sugar, a quarter of a pound of tea; if you have no difficulty in this; if you can lay your heads on your pillow securely and say to yourself, well, if death overtakes me, I leave my wife and children, if not in affluence, at least independent; no poorhouse staring them in the face. If such is your position, he, Mr. Boyd, would not ask you to emigrate against your will; but if the widow and children were not guarded against such a contingency, he considered that a serious and heavy responsibility attached to every man in that assembly who dissuaded the members of his family to listen to the parental advice which Mr. Chapman, a resident of their own town, had given them. He, Mr. Boyd, could tell them that they had the loaves and fishes in Australia, and he wished them to have their share of them. (Loud cheers.) There is another interest in Australia languishing from want of hands, of which he is reminded by seeing some blue jackets before him; he alluded to the fisheries. There, men of Brighton, men of the coasts of Sussex, is a field of enterprise and industry open to you. You, who have dared the battle and the breeze, you, who enabled a Nelson, a Duncan, a Howe, and a St. Vincent, to place us in the van of nations; you who authorised us to sing—"Britannia rules the waves;" you, to whom we are indebted for our proud pre-eminence; you, whose sires bled with Rodney, and had an asylum found them by a grateful country in the royal palace of Greenwich. He, Mr. Boyd, could tell them, the descendants of these brave men, that on the coasts of Australia was an inexhaustible, an illimitable field for their industry; and he could also tell them that the ship-owner in Australia, in consequence of the want of a supply of hands, is entirely at the mercy of the few there are, who are so fretted and spoiled by high wages and the luxuries of that brilliant climate, as to have almost lost the character of British tars. He (Mr. Boyd) would give one instance of what the ship-owner is exposed to, which he had been told by a gentleman in that Hall recently arrived from Sydney. A relative of his (Mr. Boyd's) has a large steamer running from Sydney to Adelaide, in South Australia. The steam was up, the bell ringing for the start, the passengers assembled on the decks; (we may fancy ourselves at the end of the Chain Pier,) when my relative went on board and found the Captain, his mate, and the engineer in dismay—why, Sir, said the captain, the crew have just left the vessel to drink in that public-house, saying I must wait their pleasure. What was to be done? My relative had a party of South Sea Islanders working for him at his wharf, for such is the scarcity of sailors, that a large proportion of the crews of each ship consist of New Zealanders; and the South Sea Islanders are every day becoming more and more a valuable addition to our mercantile marine in that part of the world. My relative asked the captain if he brought him twenty picked men could he go to sea? he said he could, and in the course of a few minutes my relative was seen at the head of a band of fine athletic South Sea Islanders hurrying to the steamer. This was too much for Jack to stand, who witnessed the movement from the public-house,—a race ensued between the sailors and the South Sea Islanders, which should get on board the steamer first,—precedence was given to the sailors, and the vessel went to sea. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) You will never repent of going to Australia, much the reverse. You will meet many Sussex faces; and only a few months ago you would have had the hand of protection extended to you by a Sussex lady, the sister of your Lord Lieutenant, Lady Mary Fitz Roy, one whose amiable qualities endeared her to all ranks and classes in Australia. She, alas, is no more; but he, Mr. Boyd, would promise you the protection and countenance of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, the Governor, and the circumstance, be assured, of your being from Sussex will not be disadvantageous to you. He begged to thank them most sincerely for the patient hearing they had given him, and he would now read the resolution with which he had been entrusted:—"That the Society for Promoting Colonisation, recently formed in London, having these great national objects in view, is entitled to public support and co-operation; and that this meeting pledges itself to aid its interests by contributing to its funds, and extending its influence."

[We have been favoured with the above, which is a corrected report of Mr. Boyd's address.—Eds. *S. M. H.*]

Dr. Blair, in seconding the resolution, observed, that after the eloquent speeches of the preceding speakers, he would not detain the meeting longer than to express his firm conviction that colonisation was beneficial to the emigrants, to the mother country, and to the colonies; and that this object would be greatly facilitated by this Society. During a long residence in this town and neighbourhood, it had not escaped his notice that there were many mechanics, labourers, and female servants, who were unable to find employment; and that poverty and sickness, and sometimes vice and crime, were the consequences. On the other hand, he had learned from public reports as well as private information from his son, (who had resided eight years in New South Wales), that there was an extreme want and demand for labourers and female servants in that country, where wages are high, provisions plentiful and cheap, and where a labourer might save a great part of his wages, as a fund to provide for his family, and as a resource in sickness and old age.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

C. D. Logan, Esq., moved, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is likewise most desirable that a Ladies' Association should be formed in this town with a view to the collection of subscriptions and assisting the more destitute emigrants, more particularly females, with clothing and other relief." Mr. Logan said, that in presenting himself to the meeting, he acted in willing accordance with the request of the Committee, though at the same time he felt that he had but little claim upon their attention beyond that which was ordinarily recognised in every assembly of Englishmen, namely, that he was a stranger, and as one who had but very recently returned after a sojourn of several years in the Australian colonies. The observations which he had heard to-night from some preceding speakers displayed a lamentable want of information as to the true condition of Australia and the actual prospects of the labouring classes who might proceed thither. He therefore felt bound from the long and practical experience he had acquired in the distribution of emigrants on their arrival to mention the facts; and with this view he would state emphatically that, if any class of persons were benefitted more than another by emigration, it was the labouring man and the female domestic servant. In stating this, however, he did not intend to hold out golden visions to the idle. On the contrary, he would impress upon them that in Australia, as well as in England, the eternal decree had gone forth "that man should live by the sweat of his brow." He could assure them that such was the demand for labour in New South Wales, that each ship on her arrival was eagerly beset by crowds of settlers, and that in almost every instance, the emigrants were hired direct from the vessel, and at excellent wages. He would now appeal to the ladies who graced the assembly that evening—he would appeal to them on behalf of the wives and mothers of Australia—he would appeal to them on behalf of those whose interest were dearer still—the suffering poor of their own sex, who were languishing here in indigence, but to whom, in the colony from whence he had come, comfort and virtuous independence were available. He wished that a Ladies' Association should be formed in this town, to assist deserving females, desirous to emigrate, either by pecuniary aid or in articles of clothing for their outfits. He felt the necessity which existed for such an association, as there were many virtuous females in the humble ranks of life whom a becoming diffidence would prevent from confiding the tale of their distresses and their destitution to strangers. He would respectfully urge, however, upon the ladies present, that in Australia they did not want the exotics of the toilet or the nursery—those were luxuries which were not required there. He would therefore request, that any association that might be formed in this town should direct its efforts to assist the emigration of an humble and industrious class of servants as the best calculated to meet the domestic wants of the colony. In conclusion, he would observe, that the authorities in New South Wales exercised the most rigid circumspection in the hiring of emigrants from the ships after arrival. The Emigration Board, at the head of which was Mr. Merewether, the emigration agent of the colony, a most humane and zealous public officer, took the greatest care that all females were hired to persons of proper character; and to carry out this object, a person possessing local knowledge was sent on board to assist the Surgeon Superintendent of every vessel: in fact, nothing was wanting, as far as the protection of the Government could be exerted. But, in connexion with the Brighton Ladies' Committee, Mr. Logan proposed to have a corresponding Ladies' Society in New South Wales, who would keep the emigrant not only on arrival, but when out of place, and provide for her a proper asylum.

This was seconded by Montague Gore, Esq., M.P., and also carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks was then passed to the High Constable for his services in the chair, and the meeting broke up at nearly 12 o'clock.

Mr. Blair has been requested to act as Honorary Secretary, and will be happy to furnish every information in his power, both as to the objects of the society, and also as to the colony, from which he has just returned.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KENT *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Monday, December* 11, 1848.

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